REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,556.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	48	Per Annum	60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	52	Per Annum	65
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.	,,	2 8
Third do.	,,	2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions ...	,,	0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As.	per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,,	,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,,	,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re.	1 0
Each succeeding line	,,	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. Stabratt, will be despatched, on THURSDAY, the 13th July 1876, at 4 P. M.

	July.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY	13	Leaves Madras	28
,, Carwar	15	,, Cocoanada	30
,, Naraket	19	,, Vizingapatam	31
,, Alleppy	20	,, Bimlipatam	31
,, Tuticorin	21	,, Callingapatam	Aug 1
,, Colombo	22	,, Gopalpore	1
,, Galle	False Point		3
,, Negapatam	26	Arrives CALCUTTA	4

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers as this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

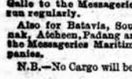
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. L. Sheill, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th July 1876, at 4 P. M.

	July.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY	12	Leaves BUSSORAH	31
,, Kurrachee	16	,, Mahomerah	31
,, Muscat	19	,, Fao	31
,, Bunder Abbas	21	,, Bushire	Aug 2
,, Linga	23	,, Linga	4
,, Bushire	25	,, Bunder Abbas	8
,, Fao	27	,, Jask	9
,, Mahomerah	31	,, Guader	11
Arrives BUSSORAH	28	,, Kurrachee	15
		Arrives BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. L. Sheill, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th July 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th July 1876, at 2 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 14th, *of each month*, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	.....	£15	.....	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	.....	22	.....	8	
Port Said	38	.....	24	.....	9	
Messina	50	.....	34	.....	14	Including food.
Naples	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Leghorn	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Genoa	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Marseilles	52	.....	35	.....	14-10	

Children under 8 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board:

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, to sail about 26th July.
,, BRANKSOME HALL, ,, 23rd August,
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE, ,, 16th September,

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 75 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents,
Bombay, May 11th 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	From Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	.....	.....	16th August.
TRINACRIA	2617	434	15th July.	22nd July.	4th Sept.
EUROPA	2267	434	12th Aug.	19th Aug.	4th Oct.
INDIA	2289	500	9th Sept.	16th Sept.	1st Nov.
UTOPIA	2731	618	30th Sept.	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	14th Oct.	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly hereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Liverpool.	Suez.
First Class ..... Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 5th July 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	July	
HYDASPES	D. Remoldson.	2264	450	14th	Southampton.
TANJORE	W. B. Hall	2845	450	21st	Suez.
PEKIN	W. Barratt	3779	600	28th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Marseilles at 5 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay, 27th June 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer CALIPSO, 2,000 Tons, and 200 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 10th Aug.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

To	Cabin.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	£40 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£30 0	£13 2
To Suez	£28 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£ 6 12

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on or about the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 25th September 1876.
Do. do. 10th November do.
Do. do. 20th November do.
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.
28 Bombay Green, 24th May 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable House and Land, situate on the best part of Malabar Hill, commanding a magnificent view of the Island and Harbour of Bombay.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on MONDAY, 17th July 1876, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the Executors of the Estate and effects of the late Revd John Wilson, D. D., unless previously disposed of by private contract,

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold ground, held at the annual ground rent of Rs. 15-9-7, and renewable in perpetuity, with bungalow and outhouses thereon, situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill, in the registration Sub-district of Bhoolcshwar, in the Island of Bombay, under Collector's No. 32, containing by admeasurement 104 burges, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Sorabjee Cursetjee Tootee, on or towards the west by the Ridge or Nepean Road, on or towards the north by the property of Ramlall Thakorsidass and others, and on or towards the south by the property of the heirs of the late Ramjee Mynjee.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained of Messrs MACFARLANE and POLLOCK, Fort, Solicitors for the Executors, and of the auctioneers.

FOR COMMISSION SALE.

10,000 best Manilla Cigars.
One of Soundy's best sympathetic piano, good tone, good touch, and keeps in tune most wonderfully, Rs. 550.
A Bungalow To let, at Breach Candy, furnished or unfurnished.
A.B. BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 11th July 1876.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette.")

Price—One Rupee.

For Sale at this Office,
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.
PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and safest remedy for Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Accumulation of Phlegm. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of Various Sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain, remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and Druggists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparation bear the Trade Mark

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS,
Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

ASTHMA and

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.
The most effectual remedy will be found to be

DATURA TATULA,
prepared in all forms for smoking and inhalation, by
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New-Bond Street, London, and
Sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE
GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions. Ladies children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 58, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside, London,
ESTABLISHED 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue, and outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire-arms, Agricultural Implements, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness.	Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanser" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent. Price Lists can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60-days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town of India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50 to 58, St. Paul's Churchyard & 66, Paternoster Row, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DAVENPORT BROTHERS
AND
PROFESSOR FAY
WILL GIVE
A FAREWELL SEANCE
ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT,
PREVIOUS TO THEIR DEPARTURE TO AUSTRALIA.
Particulars in future Advertisements.
Admission—Rs. 3, 2, 1.
TICKETS AT SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

S. S. INDIA, CAPTAIN GEO. READ.

INTENDING PASSENGERS are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A.M., as the above steamer will sail punctually at 12 Noon, TO-MORROW, the 11th instant.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 10th July 1876. Agents *s. s.* India.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the RIGHT to REMOVE SAND from the places named in the margin, during the year 1876 to 31st March 1877, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Office of the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant on the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P.M.

Taluka Alibag.	Dhokowde.
	Kolgaon.
Nowadar Kolgaon.	
Mahul Awar.	
Mahul Sawaone.	

W. L. SEARLE,
Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port.
Bombay, 11th July 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have THIS DAY DISSEVERED my CONNECTION with the Firm of R. KOLASJEE and Co., carrying on business as HOUSE AGENTS, and that I shall not be from THIS DAY ANSWERABLE for any DEBTS and DEMANDS of the said Firm.

BHUGWANTRAO SUCKARAMJEE.
Bombay, 8th July 1876.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited,

BOMBAY BRANCH.
OFFICE : 4, HORNBY ROW.

The Positive Life Assurance Company.—We duly observed that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Positive Life Assurance Company had been held in London, to consider the present financial position of the Company, at which a committee of investigation of affairs was appointed. We now learn by the mail received yesterday that the committee have concluded—1. That the Life Assurance Funds are intact, and that the Policy-holders are therefore perfectly secure. 2. That the Company is unquestionably solvent, a considerable part of the capital remaining, and they had authorised the Directors of the Company to lay these important conclusions before the annual meeting.—*Indian Daily News*, 3rd June 1876.

Directors :
S. COCHRANE, Esq.
(Manager, Agra Bank, Limited), Calcutta.
F. J. MARSDEN, Esq.
(Barrister-at-Law), Calcutta.
J. H. MEUGENS, Esq.
(Messrs. W. Moran & Co.), Calcutta.

Bankers :
AGRA BANK (Limited).
Solicitors :
Messrs. HEARN AND CLEVELAND.
Medical Referee :
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.
(No charge made for medical examination, the fee in all cases being paid by the Company).

Trustee of the Bombay Life Fund :
W. LOUDON, Esq.,
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY.

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
AGENT.

PAID UP CAPITAL (over) £250,000
20 per cent of which have been devoted to the purchase of Consols ..... (£50,000)
Which sum now stands in the books of the Bank of England in the names of
THE CENTRAL TRUSTEES.
The Right Hon. LORD SANDHURST, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.,
THOMAS HUGHES, Esq., Q. C., M. P.,
AND M. H. CHAYTOR, Esq.,
TRUSTEES.

A SPECIAL GUARANTEE FUND,
PERMANENTLY INVESTED AS
SECURITY FOR THE ASSURED,
INDEPENDENTLY OF
THE WHOLE OF THE NET PREMIUMS
OF THE COMPANY,
WHICH ARE ALSO
INVESTED IN TRUSTEES' NAMES,
AT THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES,
ADDED TO WHICH,
All the other Property of the Company is liable for a similar purpose.

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system, which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

According to general custom, every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a Positive Note, free from all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit three days after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the assured with the office; because he never loses control over his money; full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he may only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner that depositors in a flourishing bank do by resort to, namely, by taking out their cash; whereas, in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance engagements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust, for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances whatever.

Under all contingencies, the Assured in "The Positive" exercises independent control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying probate, or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are abolished, consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

The rates of the Upper Class of Natives assured at special rates which can be had on application.

To save misapprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt, namely, as to the decision of the Assured's wishes if not paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without demur.

All Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had on application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
Bombay Office, 4, Hornby Row. Agent.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

ACCOMMODATION with BOARD for a Gentleman or two friends—cool quiet Apartments with Bathing Rooms adjoining, in the most agreeable part of the Fort. Apply to "K.," Office of this Paper.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from 11th June to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a Double-Barrelled 12-Bore Central Fire Breech-loading RIFLE by BOSS, London, in case with implements complete and in good order. Price Rs. 180. Address "X.," *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a High Caste Handsome Black Arab HORSE, rising 6, as gentle as a lamb, has been ridden by a Lady. Price Rs. 500. Apply to "BETA."

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, just landed ex. CITY OF BALTIMORE. Rs. 18 per cask of 4 dozen quarts at the Godowns of C. MACDONALD and Co.

WANTED, a POTTER who thoroughly understands the making and burning of Brown Stoneware. Apply, Western India Chemical Works, Chinchpogly.

WHERE shall we TIFFIN? Why at MAYBURY'S THE LONDON, 5, Rampart Row, (the old BOMBAY CLUB,) the best Tiffin in Bombay.

FIRST CLASS BOARD at THE LONDON, 5, Rampart Row, (the old BOMBAY CLUB,) at Rupees 5 per month.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD beg to announce that their Studio will be Closed for Repairs from Monday, the 10th instant, to Saturday, the 15th instant, inclusive.
10, Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th July 1876.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16	to 20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	,,	25	to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	,,	35	to 40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	,,	45	to 50

JUST ARRIVED,
ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.
WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.
For Suits, send size of chest, Height an l ..... Rs. 27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes 35

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."
Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 *and* 4 *Buttons.*
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

ASQUITH & Co. invite inspection to their Large and Choice Stock of the above which include the following New Colors :—
"Carnation," "Sang de Beuf," and "Ascot Checks."

SMALL MADE KNOTS.
Spring Fastening.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
The "St. Albans" Washing Twill Silk, Blue or Black, white spots	1	12	2	0
New checks and stripes	2	4	2	8
Rich plain colors, new shades	2	8	3	0

MODERATE KNOTS.
The New Shape.
"Corinthian."

Rich Plain Colours, or Neat Fancy Stripes	2	12	3	2
Rich Satin	3	0	3	8

THE LATEST NOVELTY.
A great success.
"The Four in Hand."

Will tie Knot or Bow. Rich figured satin	3	0	3	8

BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES.

Gents ... White	2	12	3	8
Doe, Military	4	8	5	0

WALKING STICKS.
A Choice Assortment.

Ash Plant, Rattans, Orange Lemon, Myrtle, Thorns from	1	4	1	8

NEW PIN SCARFS.
To suit any Collar.
THE "EXCHANGE," "GRESHAM."

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Rich plain Colors, Fancy Stripes or Spots	2	12	3	2

THE "EXCELSIOR."
Extra large to cover the Shirt.

Birds Eye Spots	2	8	3	0
Fancy Stripes or Spots	3	8	4	0
Rich Figured Satin				

MADE UP BOWS.
"Lesseps," "Park," "Eton."

Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	1	12	2	0
Large Ends to lay under Collar, all Colors	2	0	2	8

STRONG BRACES.

Light Webb, French	2	0	2	0
Guyot's New Designs	2	0	2	4
,, all Silk, for Dress	4	8	5	0
Scarlet Berlin, Extra Long	3	0	3	8
Strong Cantab	2	8	3	0
United Service Everlasting, Best Bridle Leather	3	0	3	8

UMBRELLAS.
With Fox's Patent Frames.

Best Italian Silk, Best Natural Stick	10	8	12	0
Extra Quality	13	8	15	0

WINSORS, FOR KNOT, OR BOW.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Washing Bird's Eye	1	12	2	0
New Fancy Checks	2	8	3	0
Rich Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	3	4	3	10
Long Scarfs, best quality	4	0	4	8

FOLDED SILK TIES.

Black or Colored	0	14	1	0
Ditto Ditto Extra Wide	1	4	1	8
The New Wide Black Dinner Tie—The Reform	2	4	2	8

DRESS TIES.

Plain White Folded	0	8	0	10
Made Bows	0	14	1	0
Ditto with the New Square Ends	1	0	1	0

LUND'S JEWELLERY.
GOLD ON IVORY
Will Last for Years.

Front Studs Set	4	8	5	2
Collar Studs Each	1	8	1	10
Solitaire Studs per Pair	5	0	6	8

18 CARAT GOLD "HALL-MARKED."

Front Studs per Set	13	8	15	2
Collar Studs Each	2	8	3	0
Collar Studs per Pair	9	8	10	0
Links per Pair	24	0	27	8

NEW SCARF PINS.

Fine Gold Plain Horse Shoe, or Ruby Set, from	10	0	11	8
Oxodized Pins	2	8	3	0
Silver	4	8	5	0

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
PONDICHERRY Do.
COCONADA Do.
MANILLA Do.
TURKISH TOBACCO.
CAVENDISH & HONEY DEW.
CIGARETTES & C. BOOKS.

W. J. ESSAI,
Corner of Forbes and Meadow Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

GRIMAULT & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8,
PARIS.

Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their CELEBRATED REMEDIES, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co. call particular attention to the fact that their preparations do not rank with the ENGLISH and AMERICAN QUACK MEDICINES, as they all bear their pharmaceutical denominations; so that physicians know the exact nature and property of the prescribed remedy.

The following list contains some of these renowned preparations, which, as well as all the others, are constantly kept by the GRIMAULT'S AGENTS, who receive them direct from Paris.

DR. LEARS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO at the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime orders particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

JULIEN'S FRUIT, A VEGETABLE PURGATIVE.

Under the form of a "Bonbon," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the JULIEN'S FRUIT is a most active purgative. It is used with great success against CONSTIPATION, DYSENTERY, DYSPEPSIA, GASTRALGIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, SKIN DISEASES.

ASTHMA CURED
BY
GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

"ASPHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS HOARSENESS, LOSS of VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA, are r

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 10TH JULY 1876.

No Home telegrams of to-day's date have come to hand up to the time of writing.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 8th instant, compares with the previous week as follows :—

Government Balance at H. O.	Dec. Rs.	30,95,482
Do. do. Branches	,, ,,	2,67,003
Deposits	Inc. ,,	12,10,990
Government Securities	,, ,,	38,561
Loans	Dec ,,	5,88,048
Bills Discounted	,, ,,	6,53,187
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. ,,	1,22,549
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. ,,	7,87,682

These alterations are again in favour of easier money, the total falling off in public requirements being nearly 25 lacs. The Cash Balance is smaller, but this arises from withdrawals on Government account due to payments against Council drafts and also it is understood to purchases of Government Securities made through the Bank. The position would warrant a further reduction in the Bank's rates of interest and discount, and if not made at to-morrow's Board meeting, it cannot be much longer postponed, with money in the open market at 5 per cent.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there is no quotable alteration to-day. A fair amount of Bank Bills have been bought at current figures, and the Banks towards the close have perhaps been less willing sellers but otherwise the position is the same as on Saturday and there are few private bills offering. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 6d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 15/16d	,,
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 6¼d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	1s. 6¼d.	,,
Documents 3	1s. 6 5/16d.	,,

In demand bills on Calcutta there has been a large business doing at par. For 60 days' sight the nominal quotation is still ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues in strong request at hardening rates. Government are still believed to be large buyers and there are few sellers. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 101 3/16d; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101⅛; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103¼ all buyers.

The SHARE MARKET continues very firm. Bank of Bombays are in demand at an advance of 1 per cent, but even at that there are few sellers. Spinning and Weaving Scrip is strong and advancing, the reports of a seasonable fall of rain in Guzerat being expected to improve the demand for Goods and Yarns. Our list of quotations show a general advance of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share.

COTTON is very quiet, and with the exception of a small purchase of Veerumgaum at Rs. 155 per candy half pressed, no business has been reported. Prices are nominally unaltered, but the dull accounts from Home prevent exporters operating. The receipts for the three days amount to 1,450 bales.

FREIGHTS continue firm, the only Steamer now on the berth asking £2-15 while £2-10 is quoted for forward shipment to Liverpool. By sail there is very little doing, the nominal quotation being £2-2-6 per ton by wooden vessels.

IN PIECE GOODS we have not heard of any actual business from first hands and nominally prices are the same, but importers have apparently determined to make a stand to cover their loss by Exchange and are holding to-day for an advance of 2 annas per piece. In the Bazaar a considerable amount of speculative buying is said to have been done within the past day or two both on native and European account.

COALS are firm, but there are no sellers to arrive and prices are therefore nominal.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
800,000	100	all	9 p.ct	Agra Bank	102
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New	736
8,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	300
43,000	281¼	all	5 p.ct	Comp. of Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	400	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India	196
			5 do.	and China	
40,000	250	12½	20 do.	National Bank of India	108
80,000	250	all		Oriental Bank	500

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

60	1,250	all	50 p.ct	Alexandra Spinning	1,245
50	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,650
30	2,000	all	...	Shownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,550
30	1,000	all	30 p.a	Bombay United	1,205
40	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	150
900	1,000	75	...	Colaba Spinning	920
2,500	2,000	all	100 p.a	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,935
1,500	1,250	all	60p.a	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,155
1,400	1,000	all	80pa*	Great Eastern	1,245
2,000	1,000	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	295
700	1,000	all	60p.a	Hindustan S. W. Co	1,189
750	1,000	all	40p.a*	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,095
...	...	800	40p.a*	Khandesh Spinning	1,090
1,000	1,000	all	...	K. Mucoonjee S. & W. Co.	1,005
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,150
...	...	500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,180
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,260
1,050	1,000	all	60pa*	Morarjee Spinning	1,300
4,000	625	all	60pa*	Oriental	840
600	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,220
1,500	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co	980
110	1,000	1,000	200p.a	Soondercbas Spinning	1,080
800	1,000	250	125pa	Do. do. 1/4 shares	300
2,500	400	all	...	Nursey S. W. Co	370

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

180	5,000	2,850	15 pa	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 pa	Albert Co. Kurrachee	810
100	1,000	all	15 p.ct	Albert Ginning Co	650
150	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,105
150	(2,000	11,000	425 pa	Apollo Press Co	5,450
275	1,000	all	...	Bellary	805
150	500	all	65 pa	Berar Company (New)	500
1,000	250	all	42 pa	Indu Press Co	260
400	500	all	84 pa	Broach Cotton Co	195
400	1,500	all	75 pa	Carwar Co	900
280	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	15
600	1,200	all	70 pa	Colaba Press Co	2,200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co	150
251	1,000	all	180 pa	East India Press Co	950
150	2,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co	1,500
200	1,000	all	100 pa	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
50	500	all	100 pa	French Press Co	370
1,150	1,000	1,400	100 pa	Imperial Press Co	410
8,195	400	350	45 pa	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co	330
800	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 pa	Prince of W. Press	700
900	500	all	100 pa	Sassoon's Press Co	840
10	500	750	45 pa	Scinde Press Co	420
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
150	800	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600ml
462	1,000	,,	125pa*	Volkart's United Press Co	900

* Per share, for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	218·3/4	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	285
	£20	103·1/4	6 do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
	£20	65· 7/8	do.	Ditto	72
	£20	31·1/4	1 do.	Ditto	32
	100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£15	196·9/16	do.	Do. New Shares	226

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,175
7,500	150	all	...	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld	55
1,750	3,000	1,500	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	450
6,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	245

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240pa.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,870
1,000	50	all	4 pct	Bombay Gas Company	60
200	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co	700
500	1,000	300	30pa.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld	230
4,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company, Ld	70
1,000	50	all	4 pa	Mechanics' Build'gs Co	27
31,980	50	all	30 pa	Treacher & Co	405
...	250	all	40 pa	Viegas Patent Slip	...

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 8th July as compared with the statement issued on the 1st July :—

LIABILITIES.	1st July. Rs.	8th July. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	17,75,000	17,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,50,57,539	1,19,62,057
Do. do. do. at Branches	37,31,173	34,62,270
Other Deposits	1,17,29,701	1,29,40,601
Post Bills	54,04	55,604
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,67,403	5,20,692
	4,28,14,825	4,07,17,024
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	69,85,338	69,46,777
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	15,17,437	13,63,141
Loans on Security of do. do.	25,08,383	23,20,840
Loans on Security of do.	256	2,745
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,48,69,904	1,42,16,717
Bills Discounted	4,283	4,220
Stamps		
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,16,925	
Amount applied in reduction	1,25,000	3,81,425
	3,81,425	3,81,425
Bullion	3,85,915	5,03,494
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,58,61,277	1,50,73,540
Cash and Currency Notes		
	4,28,14,825	4,07,17,024

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. PALM, 1,379 tons, Captain G. Pearse, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. SIAM, 1,718 tons, Captain N. W. Haselwood, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with China Mails, general cargo, and 2,174¼ chests opium.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. VINCORLA, 315 tons, Captain N. R. Sayers, arrived in harbour, on the 9th instant from Kurrachee (July 7th), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. James Thompson and twelve deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. HYDASPES, 2,983 tons, Captain D. Rennoldson, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant, from Calcutta (June 27th), Madras (2nd) and Galle (5th July), with a general cargo, China Mails, and the following passengers :—From Galle—Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Morton, and Mr Short. From Singapore—One native second class and three deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels	Commanders.	From
9	Sydasp'es (s)	Rennoldson	Calcutta, June 27.
10	Vingorla (s)	Sayers	Kurrachee, July 7.
10	Sumatra (s)	Almond	Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	Siam (s)	Haselwood	China, &c.
	Palm (s)	Pearse	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Hydaspes, to Southampton, &c. Steamer Scootra, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.

6 Orient (s) ..... Syeett ..... Liverpool, June 2.
Hindostan (s) ..... Gardner ..... Hong-Kong, June 17.

July. DEPARTURES.

6 Khond illa (s) .....
Abyssinia (s) .....
June
Jeanie Douglas .....

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s—1 cask hardware, Moosajee Esmalljee.
India s—54 boxes bar soap, Goolamally Sutafally; 2 casks hardware, Framjee Ardaseer Dawer.

FROM LONDON.

Sir John Lawrence—103 cases claret, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 16 cases sheet glass, Curimjee Tajbhoy.
Tanjore s—27 cases chocolate, Sorabjee Pestonjee and Co; 3,578 casks hard spelter, Morarjee Natha; 2 quarter casks sherry wine, Manockjee Jamsetjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s—3,000 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 165 cwts horns, Hassum Noormahomed; 65 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee: 25 bales wool, Gangjee Thackursey; 20 bales wool, Ramjee Roychund; 22 bales wool, Askera Khangar; 34 bales wool, Mooljee Ramdass; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Go indjee; 108 bales cotton, Hamirmull Cursondass; 54 bales cotton, Dewjee Dosa; 43 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soochund; 10 bales cotton Jules Siegfried and Co; 70 bales hemp, Chimondass Chatoorbhoy; 2 bales wool, Heeranund Khildass; 209 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 27 bales wool, W Nicol and Co.
India s—11 bales hides, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.
Annot Lyle—620 cwts myrabollams, Rowchund, Manockchund.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes s—1104 cwts coir, arn, Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan and Co; 14 bales hides, Nanseebhoy Allarakhia; 6 bales hides, and 17 cases gum, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 5 bales hides, Mahomed Peerbhoy Goder; 17 bales hides, Hassum Damjee; 13 bales hides, Dhanoo Hoorjee; 12 balev hides and skins, Rozubally Aliyruz; 11 bales skins, Dawoodbhoy Mahomed; 10 bales hides and skins, Dhurumsey Valjee; 1 case peacock feathers, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 68 cwts dry ginger, Mooljee Govindjee; 5 bales skins, Joseph Ezekiel; 24 bales hides and skins, Hassum Oomer; 12 bales hides, Nanseebhoy Allarakhia; 34 bales hides Abdoolla Hassum.

FOR ANTWERP.

Grasmere—360 cwts linseed, Wallace & Co.

FOR CONTINENT.

Olive Bloom—12,900 cwts linseed, Wallace & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ashgrove—400 bales cotton, Vin y & Co.
Hydaspes—655 bales cotton, George Lochart & Co; 150 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tanjore s—1,663 packages tobacco, P and O Company.

FOR HONGKONG.

Siam s—68 cwts sumada stone, Cumroodin Nujmoodin; 40 cwts sumada stone, Abdoola Hoosein Nezzawally; 10 bales twist, Narandass Rajaram & Co; 23 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 25 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 51 chests opium, Ebram Noordin & Co; 21 chests opium, Tarachund Lucknaraon; 7 chests opium, Goolam Koonjbai; 10 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 16 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 95 chests opium, A Habibhoy; 8 chests opium, Vasichund Jeeta; 68 cwts sumada stone, Cumroodin Nujmoodin.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Siam s—15 chests opium, Ramputsap Calo ram; 11 chests opium, A Habibhoy; 1 chest opium, Hurnarain Manockram; 23 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 260 boxes bar silver, the French Bank.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1287 Annot Lyle, Yeo—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1773 Atalanta (s), Wasing—W. Nicol & Co.
1444 India (s), Read—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR LONDON.

2983 Hydaspes (s), Rennoldson—Mails, 14 July.

FOR VENICE.

1290 Tanjore (s), Hall—Mails, 21st July.

FOR HAVRE.

1348 Ashgrove, McFarlane—M. Nusserwanjee.
1908 Camperdown, Miller—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1064 Walmer Castle, Poosey—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

1698 Grasmere, Hastings—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1815 Sileve Bloom, Scott—Wallace & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

814 Flora, Williams—M. Nusserwanjee.
1786 Norwood, Nattrass—Wallace & Co.
1135 Royal Family, Flower—M. Nusserwanjee.
1072 Sea Flower, Garrick.

FOR HONGKONG.

1747 Assam (s), Cates—P. & O. Co.
1311 State of Alabama (s), Hamlin.

FOR RANGOON.

1159 Feronia, Campbell.

FOR BASSEIN.

1057 Chrysolite, Stewart.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1610 Ivanhoe, Henry—Farnham & Co.
1273 Jane Law, Robertson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1240 Scootra (s), Starrat—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

685 Punjaub (s), Shiell—B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.

1565 Albania, Seal—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
674 Condor, Langren—Finlay, Muir & Co.
648 Cornwallis, Boniface—Ewart, Latham & Co. (For sale.)
1429 Inspector, Erskin.
734 John Allan, Horne—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1986 Madura (s), Gavin—B. I. S. N. Co.
1492 Magdala, Jones—Finlay & Co.
1054 Schleswig Bride, Gillies—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Cartmer—Soares Brothers.
778 Stavanger, Jorgensen.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

99 Futtay Salam, Nacoda.
162 Corun (s), Baker.
366 Pearl (s), Ashton.
161 Vivian (s), DeCosta.
135 Spitfire (s), Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE,

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—[Harbour Defence.]
1081 Daphne (s) 5, G. B. Evans.
531 Kestrel (s), 6, Campbell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
462 Rifleman (s) 4, Clayton.
300 Hugh Rose (s), 2, Downing.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 9th July 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·617
Temperature of the Air	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·0
Dew Point	78·0
Relative humidity of Air	·882
Extent of cloudy (the whole sky clouded=8)	7·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	85·0
Minimum do	77·0
General Direction of wind	WSW, SW, WSW, SW, WSW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	428
Fall of Rain	0·35 inches.
Total fall during month	2·02 ,,
,, ,, ,, year	15·60 ,,
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 10th	0·01 ,,

HIGH COURT.—11TH JULY.

(Before the Honorable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

SHORT CAUSES.

412-75—Mr Fletcher—Kerebina Norenha vs Babool Khendy Nacwa—C J Cama.
504-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—The National S and W Company Limited vs Ballabhoy Visbhoocandass.
594-75—Janardhun and Ghandshibhoy—Manchabai widow vs Girjabai widow—Crawford and Bowry.
595-75—Janardhun and Ghandshibhoy—Manchabai widow vs Mewon Ooeman Jan Mahomed and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
192-76—Pestonjee, Hore and Langley—Jethanund Chellaram vs Ruttonjee Cullianjee and another.
281-76—Remington Hore and Langley—Hanivemull Navulmull vs Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Framjee.
304-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Luckmidass Khimjee vs Dayabhoy Amerchund—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
317-76—In person—Topun Waljee vs Chapsey Bhanjee.

LONG CAUSES.

134-76—Prescot and Winter—Bomonshaw Kavasjee vs Burjorjee Dorabjee Burjorjee—Muljee and B—Part heard.
135-76—Fletcher and Smith—Nowrojee Pallonjee vs Henry Gamble and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
160-76—C Smale—Merwanjee Dhunjibhoy vs Mulchund Ruttonsey and ano her—H Bicknell.
165-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Curturibai Nalquin vs Juggonnath Narayen—Remington, Hore and Langley.
182-76—P Kavasjee—Mahomedkhan Attekhan vs Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed—Crawford and Bowry.
187-76—Prescot and Winter—Suruswateebai widow vs Bhai Rheoo and Smith—Nowrojee Pallonjee vs Henry Gamble and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
196-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Motiram Bhugoobhai vs Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy—Fletcher and Smith.
213-76—J C Cama—Parvatibai widow vs Gustoor Salla and others—Jefferson and Payne.
227-76—Janardhun and G—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Hurishunker Bhaskerjee—In Person.
92-76—In person—Luximabhai widow vs Gunesh Pandoo—Shamrao P.
233 76—Crawford and Bowry—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs Alli Abdoolla—Jefferson and Payne.
234-76—A Framjee—Bachoobai widow vs Nowrojee Eduljee Banaji—N K Share.
235-76—Jefferson and Payne—W Charles Lester and another vs H R Connell Mayle.
238-76—Mr Bicknell—Sarabai widow vs Daya Sunda and others.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE

584-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Maneclall Muscondass vs Soondersi Jetha and another—Crawford and Bowry—Part heard.

(Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE (FINNEY.)

For Judgment.

531-75—Chalk and Turner—Lalljee Jadowjee and another vs Purshotum Khetsey—Macfarlane and Pollock.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 9.

Leckie, Capt, Bombay 6th Regt, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 9.

Disbrowe, Lieut-Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette, July 4.*)

Mr E Barclay to be Govt Solicitor at Madras, in the room of Mr H G Prichard, deceased.

The Rev C H elly, M A, to be a Junior Chaplain, in the room of the Rev H W Russel, resigned.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr C Rundall, Actg Director of Revenue Settlement, two years' furlough to Europe, from the 30th July 1876.

The Hon V Ramiengar, C S I, Inspr-Genl of Registration, privilege leave for one month and twenty-two days.

Mr J A Fox, Sub-Regr, 2nd Grade, Nellore Dist, three months' privilege leave.

M J A Davis, Asst and Actg Head Assist to the Collr and Magt of Bellary, to be Asst and Actg Head Asst to the Coll and Mag of Tinnevelly, during the employment of Mr Parker, on other duty.

Mr H T Ross, Assist to the Coll and Mag of Bellary, to act as Head Assist in that Dist, during the employment of Mr Crosthwaite on other duty.

Mr W H Comyn to be sub-Collr and Joint Magis of the Tinnevelly Dist, without prejudice to his appointment as Offg Judge of the Court of Small Ca ses, Madura.

Mr N A Roupell, Actg Principal Assist, Vizagapatam, to act as Collr and Mag and Agent to the Govr of Fort St George, in Vizagapatam, during the absence of Mr Goodrich, on privilege leave.

Mr E M Baber, Actg 2nd Assist Supt, to be 2nd Assist Supt, Revenue Survey.

Mr F M Kindersley, Dist and Sessions Judge of South Tanjore, to be Dist and Sessions Judge of Tanjore.

Mr A C Burnell, Actg Dist and Sessions Judge of South Tanjore to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Tanjore, during the absence of Mr Kinderley on leave.

Mr H G Reade, to act as Asst Supt of Police, Vizagapatam, during the absence of Mr G T Egan on leave.

Mr J Ferrard, Regis of Assurances of the Madras Dist, to act as Inspr-Genl of Registration during the absence of the Hon V Ramiengar, on privilege leave, without prejudice to his appointment as Registrar.

The Rev J D Cearehan, BA, Chaplain of Wellington, to be Chaplain of Coimbatoor.

Mr C H Rowland, Master Attendant, Vizagapatam, to be 2nd Asst Master Attendant, Madras, in succession to Mr W H Bartlett, appointed Master Attendant of Cochin.

The Rev R C W Haban, MA, attained the rank of Senior Chaplain on the 21st inst.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major-Genl H W Blake, Inf, is permitted to reside and draw his pay in Europe.

Major G P de P Falconnet, Rl Ms Engrs, Engr 7th Circle, Rl, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affrs, for two years.

Capt A F Orchard, Staff Corps, Qr Mr, 2nd N I, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs, for two years.

Capt M F Coussmaker, By Staff Corps, Asst Supt, Mysore Revenue Survey, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own presidency.

H G the Govr in Council is pleased to make the the following appointments :—

Brgdr Genl with temporary rank F G Kempster, Staff Corps, to be a Brigr-Genl, on the establishment from the 27th June 1876, vice Cooke, resigned.

Deputy Surg-Genl G Smith, M D, to be Surg-Genl, Indian Medical Dept, from the 15th Augt 1876, vice Surg-Genl E C Balfour, whose tour expires, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :

Col F L Magniac, Staff Corps, D pr Comr, Central Provinces, on furlough, on private affairs, for two years.

Surg-Major H J Beach, Medl Dept, on furlough, on private affrs, for eleven months and twenty-eight days.

Major W H Wood, Rl Ms Engrs, has reported his return from Europe.

The services of Major W H Wood, Rl Ms Engrs, are placed at the disposal of the P W D.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 26th June 1876.*)

Maj D F M Lane, S C, from on promotion to Kamptee, genl duty Capt T S Magan, from 2nd Wing Subn, 25th N I, to Adjt 27th Grenadiers.

Surg-Maj W H Bean, MD, to attached 21st Regt N I.

Surg W J Hastings, MD Mosh to attached 26th Regt N I.

The following orders are confirmed :—

15th March 1876—By the Comdg Officer, Light Wing, 8th Regt appointing Lance Corporal W Gillespie, Actg Schoolmaster and Mrs Ann Swales Actg Schoolmistress to the Wing, from the 8th March, 1876.

4 h May 1876—By the Comdt 17th Regiment N I, making the following appointments, vice Col E P Waterman, Comdt, promoted on his certificate :—Lt Col A J Hunt, Wing Officer and offg 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt, Lt Col J Crawford, Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, Capt J Macdougall specific ate Wing Officer, without prejudice to his duties as Qr-Mr.

14th June 1876—By the Comdt, 31st Regt L I, appointing Capt C C Campbell to officiate as Wing Officer, from the 15th June 1876, without prejudice to his other duties, vice Maj G N Stephenson, appointed offg 2nd in Command and Wing Officer to the Regt, until the arrival of Maj F N Wilson.

15th June 1876—By the Comdt, 31st Regt L I, appointing Maj G N Stephens to officiate as Comdt, and Capt C C Campbell, as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, from 16th inst, the latter without prejudice to his oth r duties, vice Col T H Stoddard, retired.

16th June 1876—By the Comdt, 2nd Regt LC, making the following appointments, during the absence on medical certificate of Lt Col R S J Prendergast :—Lt Col S Hodgson, 3rd Squa ron Officer, and officiating 2nd Squadron Officer to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron officer ; Maj H R E Wellesley, 1st Squadron Subaltern Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squad on Officer ; Maj A F Curtes, Offg 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 1st Squadron Officer ; Capt A Contois, 2nd Squadron, to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern.

21st June 1876—By the Comdt, 28th Regt N I, making the following appointments, from 16th June, 1876, vice Maj H G Lewis, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, appointed Offg Comdt, 31st Regt L I ; Maj H G Puckle, Offg Wing Officer, to offi iate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer ; Capt T E Tabuteau, 1st Wing Subn to officiate as Wing Officer, without prejudice to his other duties.

Leave of absence :—

Staff Corps—Col R S Couchman, Comdt, 34th L I, from 9th May, 1876, to 30th Sept 1876. This cancels the privilege leave granted to the above Officer Comdg Malabar and Canara.

British Medical Service—Surg C J O'Nell, from 17th June or date of departure, for four months, Neilgherries, on sick certificate.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette, July 8.*)

Mr G J Noble, Dist Supt of Police, is transferred temporarily from Bhandara to Balaghat, and Mr Ratan Singh, Dist Supt, from Balaghat to Bhandara.

Mr S Jacob, C S, Asst Comr, and Offg Registrar, Judicial Comrs Court, on being relieved by Mr R B Logan, C S, is posted to Chhindwar.

The following extract from S'ation Orders by Maj H H Taylor, Comdt Pachmarhi, dated 1st April 1876, is published for information.

Assist Apothecary W Cooper is appointed to the charge of the Lock Hospital, with effect from the 16th ultimo, the date on which he received charge of it from Assist Apothecary Perrin.

Mr R Logan, C S, returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of the office of Registrar, Judicial Comsr's Court, on the 3rd instant, before noon, from Mr S Jacob, C S.

Lt-Col J C Wood, Deputy Commissioner, transferred by Balaghat, reported his arrival and assumed charge of the Dist. from Mr J H Fisher, C S, Offg Dep Comsr, on the 3rd instant, after noon.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J E N Boyd-ll, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is temporarily transferred from the Nagpur and Chanda Branch to Mr Radcliffe's Division, to the Nagri Division of the Wardha Valley State Railway.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette, July 8.*)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—

In supersession of Notification No 949 A, dated 14th June, 1876, Mr M S Howell, C S, furlough for one year, with effect from 14th June 1876, in addition to her whole annual furlough leave.

Mr G B Pesley, Dist and Sessions Judge, Farukhabad, leave for three months on medical certificate, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lt-Col F Wheeler, Offg Cant Mag, Cawnpore, is brought permanently on the 2nd class of Cant Mag, with effect from the 2nd Feb 1876, vice Col Maclean, (Bt-Col) F H Hanmer.

Capt A C Toker, Offg Cant Mag Jhansi, is brought permanently on the 2nd class of Cant Mag, with effect from the 1st June 1876, vice Maj O J Chalmers.

Mr G E Knox, Asst Mag and Collr, Banda, to hold charge of the Karwi Sub-division during the absence on deputation of Mr G E Knox, or until further orders.

In succession of Notification No 855A, dated 18th March 1876, Mr J S Porter, Settlement Officer, 2nd grade, Jhansi, to officiate as Depy Comr of the 2nd grade at Jhansi, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Col J Davidson, or until further orders.

Mr R H Clifford, Offg Judge, Saharanpur, to officiate as Dist and Sessions Judge, Farukhabad, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr G B Pesley, or until further orders.

Mr J Alone, Judge, Small Cause Court, Agra, to be in charge of the current duties of Dist and Sessions Judge, Agra, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr H G Keene, or until further orders.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn E B Ruttledge, Civil Surgn, Budaun, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st of Aug 1876.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr R A Lloyd, Inspr, 3rd Circle Dept Public Instruction, N W Provinces, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 17th July 1876.

Mr D Tresham, Asst Inspr, to be in charge of the current duties of the office of Inspr, 3rd Circle, Dept Public Instruction, N W Provinces, in addition to his own during the absence of Mr R A Lloyd.

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT.

H H the Lt Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr D T Roberts, Asst Mag, Budaun, to officiate as Supdt of the Jail at that station during the absence on leave of Surgn E B Ruttledge, or until further orders.

The confirmation of Mr J W Tyler in the appointment of Supt Central and Dist Jails, Agra, notified in Notification No 232 A, dated 7th April last, to have effect from the 16th April last, to have effect from the 15th Apr l 1876.

The confirmation of Sir R A K Holmes, M D, in the appointment of Supt Central and Dist Jails, Meerut, notified in Notification No 229 A, dated 7th April last, to have effect from the 16th April, 1876.

H H has been pleased to invest the undermentioned Officers with the powers specified :—

Surg-Maj A B Hamilton, MD, in medical charge of the lockhospit l at Cawnpore, with power under Rule 31 of the rule passed under clause 7, sections 19, 25, and 26, of Act XXII of 1864, to punish breaches of rules 16, 18, and 19 of the said rules.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

H H the Lt Govr is pleased to direct the following transfer :—Mr B Alone, Dist Supdt of Police, from Allahabad to Jaunpur.

JUDICIAL (CIVIL) DEPARTMENT.

Mr G E Knox, Offg Judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, with the powers of a Subordinate Judge under section 51, Act XI of 1865.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Irrigation Branch Notification No C269 E dated 23rd ultimo, Mr M Butler, Sub-Dvr, 2nd grade, is posted to the Special Drainage Works Division.

Mr J Murphy, Overseer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Lohitpur Dist, Jhansi Provincial Division, to the Cawnpore Dist, Allahabad Provincial Division.

Mr W E Measor, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Muttra and Hathras

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FIGHTING IN TURKEY.

LONDON, 10TH JULY.

Telegrams from the seat of war state that severe fighting continues around the Servian frontier. The accounts are conflicting, but it is evident that the Servians are not progressing, and that the losses on their side have been heavy.

The Turks announce that General Mehemet with nine battalions left Novibazar yesterday and attacked fifteen battalions of the Servians who eventually retreated on Yavor, leaving 1,500 killed.

THE CZAR AND THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

VIENNA, 10TH JULY.

The interview between the Czar and the Emperor Joseph, which took place at Reichstadt on Saturday, was a most cordial one. Count Andrassy and Prince Gortschakoff were present.

LONDON, 8TH JULY, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed depressed. Surats depressed.

The London Cotton Market has been depressed.

Fair Dhollera	4 3/16d.
Exchange on India	1-6½d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£41 10s.
Chartered do. do.	£13 10s.
Do. Mercantile	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai	£24
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£82,875,000
Total Notes in Circulation	£98,375,000
¼ per cent. Rupee Paper	82
4½ per cent do.	82
5½ per cent do.	85
3 per cent. Consols for account	93⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	104½
Bar Silver	47
Arrivals—Celia and City Camp.	

STEAMER REPORT.

TRINCOMALLE, 10TH JULY, 11 P.M.

H. M. S. Diamond, sailed for Rangoon, 8 inst.

WEATHER REPORTS.—10TH JULY.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANNANORE, 5-20 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S. W., thermometer 82, barometer 29·77. Fall of rain 61 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather wet, wind S. W. by S. 5, thermometer 79, barometer 29·90. Fall of rain 2 inches 81 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S. W., thermometer 94, barometer 29·76.

VINGORLA, 5-14 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind W. strong, thermometer 81. Fall of rain 57 cents.

It may be interesting to cricketers to learn that a Guzerati paper, the *Satya Mitra*, is at present discussing the antiquity of their game. It argues that the Parsees of ancient Iran or Persia were the great lovers of *cricket*, which was then called the game of *chugan*. It was practised in Iran some four thousand years ago, and afterwards was adopted by various nations and among others the Greeks under their Emperor named Manuel Comnenus (?) retaining its original name in the word *chukan lsteriori*. The *Satya Mitra* does not, unfortunately, state whether there was an All Persia Eleven four thousand years ago, or whether the bats of the period resembled the "willow" of the present day. It confines itself to such practical matters as exhorting Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, the Parsee Baronet, and other well-known Parsees, to play at the ancient game of their fore-fathers "with a view to improve their health and strength."

THE Bhownuggur Mills and Press Company, under the management of Messrs. Forbes and Co., have just completed their weaving shed, which will shortly have one hundred and fifty looms in work, and we hear that the ceremony of starting the first six looms took place at Bhownuggur on the 4th instant in the presence of the Political Agent, the Joint Administrators of the State, and a large and influential assembly of the residents, European and native. These are the first looms worked by machinery that have been started in Kattywar, and we trust that such success will attend the Mills as will soon lead to the development of other industrial appliances in the province. It reads strange now the fact that Acts 11 and 12 of William III prohibited in 1700 the introduction of cotton goods from India into England, when De Foe complained that "the general fancy of the people runs upon East India goods," and that half the people of Great Britain were being ruined by these importations. The ebb and flow of commerce seems to be as real as the ebb and flow of morality upon which public censors are so learnedly descanting just now.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, which left yesterday with the China mails, took out in addition to the quantity already reported 260 boxes of silver bars, valued at 10,10,000 rupees, for Shanghai, despatched by the French Bank.

*A CHINA paper states that a Shizoku of Kagoshima, Japan, is reported to have discovered a dye, of bright indigo colour, as good as, if not superior to, the best indigo of commerce. It is further stated that he has received extensive foreign orders for supplies of his dye.

THOMAS MARTIN, who was arrested in Bombay not long ago and sent to Calcutta for trial, was charged with cheating and tried on Thursday last, for falsely pretending to purchase a gold locket of Mr. James Murray. The jury could not agree to a verdict, the two native members differing from the rest, and the jury were, therefore, discharged.

THERE is every probability, the local paper tells us, of the Viceroy and Governor General visiting Bangalore and the Mysore Province next cold weather when certain questions of importance now pending will be settled on the spot, one of which, it is said, will be the partial reorganisation of the Mysore Commission recommended in a late Administration Report.

A LONDON correspondent writes to a contemporary:—"Rinking is going out. The summer weather may have something to do with this, but the fashionables of Prince's decline 'to wheel about and turn about and jump Jim Crow' any longer. Not a soul is even to be seen on the rink at that resort of 'society.' The people listen to the band and eat ices as of yore; there the amusement stops."

WE read in a Bangalore paper that Mr. Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, lately got out three hundred rupees worth of American potatoes, which he intends sending to the Amildars in the District, for distribution among the ryots for the purposes of trial cultivation. In the garden of the Lunatic Asylum Mr. D'Cruz, the Apothecary, has also introduced the same kind of potatoes at his own expense.

CORRESPONDENCE is going on between Sir W. Gregory and the Secretary of State on a proposal made by the former that the salaries of Civil Servants in Ceylon should be raised all round to such an extent as will compensate them for the depreciated value in silver. The London correspondent of the *Ceylon Times* understands that no definite reply has yet been given, and he thinks that any material increase of expenditure on the fixed establishments would be deprecated just now, whilst so many great public works are in progress or in contemplation.

SINGAPORE is still out off from anything like satisfactory telegraphic communication with England. The *Straits Times* of June 24 says, that the Madras cable remains broken and inartic-

late somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Nicobar Islands, and there seems to be an insurmountable difficulty to its repair, for though the Company's steamer Agnes has refitted and again proceeded to the spot, and has been there some days, no message from her has yet been received at Singapore—though it is probable she has communicated with Madras.

THE state of affairs at Sooloo remains unaltered and taking their own account as being accurate, the position of the Spaniards is by no means an enviable one. The Sooloos make constant attacks upon their redoubts and though the only information received is derived from Spanish sources, the self initiated attack of the Sooloos was a very formidable one, and though the fighting lasted for four days, exact information has not been received of the result. There remains no doubt that the Spaniards have not their own way in Sooloo notwithstanding the outward shows of the assumed successes.

IN the London letter of the *Englishman* we meet with the following story:—"The last *bon-mot* current is attributed to the Prince of Wales, and, indeed, would lose its point if it boasted authorship less illustrious than that of a son of Queen Victoria. The gaudy, gilt statue of the late Prince Consort was placed in position at the memorial to him in Kensington Gardens while the Prince of Wales was in India, and is the laughing stock of artistic London. Albert Edward, as in duty bound, has been to inspect it, and, when he was asked what he thought of it, his reply proved that he had seen Charley Mathews in one of the best of his recent parts. 'Oh!' said H. R. H., 'My Awful Dad.'"

IN the budget statement Sir W. Muir said that 1s.-8d., would give a loss of two-and-a-half millions sterling, in round numbers, on the drawings of the Secretary of State and that every farthing per rupee lower was equal to a loss of nearly £200,000 more, so that the country is now paying at the rate of four millions per annum for the maintenance of a debased and degraded currency; while trade languishes, and is threatened with collapse, and the possessors of fixed incomes are being reduced to despair. If Government is not to be a byeword, says the Calcutta *Statesman*, and the synonym for *mis*-govern ment, incompetence, and neglect, it must imperatively interfere in this most serious crisis in national affairs.

THE Australian papers mention, in reference to the recent escape of six Fenian prisoners on April 17 from Fremantle, Western Australia, who were taken away by an American steamer, that it has now been ascertained that the affair had been planned and carried out with the assistance of Fenian agents. Two men who are believed to have been engaged in the plot have come from Western Australia by the mail steamer to Melbourne, where they are at present under the surveillance of the police. The escape was effected by the instrumentality of an American barque, the Catalpa, the captain of which, having got the convicts on board, refused to surrender them when called upon to do so by the Western Australia police. This will no doubt lead to the interchange of communications between London and Washington.

MOST contradictory reports are published in the China papers concerning the Chinese Army in Kansuh. One gives currency to a report that the Commander, Tso Tsungtang, had been killed and his army destroyed. Another says that he had received reinforcements from Shensi, Hupeh, and Szechuen; that fighting was still going on; that he was being hard pressed by Kuli Beg, the Amir of Kashgar's son, and unable to retreat to the great wall. The most reliable news, however, appears to be almost from an official source, and is at total variance with the others. The Commissariat department at Shanghai has received a letter from the General himself, dated the 18th day of the 4th moon, or only about a month old, in which he makes no mention of being in any danger, but announces his intention of making a grand forward movement as soon as he had received his supplies.

WE are informed by the *N. China Herald* that preparations for making the largest iron casting ever attempted in China, are nearly completed at Kiangnan Arsenal. The calculated weight of the casting is thirty tons, but a larger quantity of metal will be melted, to ensure success. Two castings of similar weight have to be made. They are intended for the foundation of the large steam hammer now in progress of erection at the forge attached to the rifle-ordnance department, under the superintendence of Mr. Cowan, who has had considerable experience in such matters. It should be mentioned that there is no foreign moulder employed at the Arsenal, all the work being done by Chinese. It is believed that the largest castings ever before attempted and successfully carried out in China, were also made at this Arsenal—the cylinders and condensers for the engines of the two frigates, No. 5 and 6—each of the condensers weighing six tons, when finished.

THIRTY-THREE members of the Bengal Club, and twenty-four members of the Calcutta United Service Club, have addressed the Secretary of the Mann Boudoir Sleeping Car Company at Paris upon a subject which has been much agitated of late—the through journey between Brindisi and London. The indifference of the French authorities, it has been suggested, is owing to the fact that they would prefer the route to the East to be *via* Marseilles. In a matter of this kind, however, the public must carry the day, and the Brindisi route is likely to be adhered to. The grievance of the local clubs appears to be that whereas Mann's cars are advertised to run between Brindisi and Paris and *vice versa*, passengers acting upon the instructions given in the *Continental Bradshaw*, "inquire everywhere" for the car, but can never find one. It was urged that the discomforts of the journey in the case of invalids and children may have very serious consequences, and that many passengers who would be glad to pay for improved accommodation on this route avoid it under existing conditions by going to Southampton. The P. and O. Company have been asked to co-operate with the Car Company in the matter. The discomfort of travelling between Brindisi and Paris is, as the Clubs say, notorious, and might be removed by the running of suitable carriages.

ON the subject of the telegram from London about Perak affairs, lately published, the Singapore paper writes as under:—"According to Reuter, Lord Carnarvon is reported to have in some way censured Sir William Jervois for having departed from the policy of Sir Andrew Clarke. It would convey a very false impression of the state of public feeling here, were we to say that there is an unanimous approval of all that had been done in the native States before or since Mr. Birch's death, and Sir William Jervois' opinions and actions have been freely and, let us hope, not unfairly criticised. But whatever dissatisfaction or satisfaction may have been felt or disapproval expressed in this quarter or that regarding subsequent doings, there has always been an unanimous acknowledgment that he honestly and faithfully followed up the policy, inaugurated by Sir Andrew Clarke, a policy which, menaced as it was, clearly required all the insistence which was given it by the celebrated proclamation which now bears the blame of Mr. Birch's death. The effect here of Lord Carnarvon's reported censure has been to show on the part of the public a very decided confidence in Sir William Jervois and his administration, and to elicit the expression of a general hope that whatever actually did pass in the House of Lords it may not be of such a character as to occasion his recall or resignation."

THE Hon'ble T. Grosvenor, and Messrs. Davenport and Baber, the members of the now famed mission to Yunnan to inquire into the murder of Mr. Margary in Momein in January last year, arrived at Singapore in the B. I. S. N. Co's steamer India on the 19th June. These gentlemen are on their way to Shanghai in obedience to instructions received from Sir Thomas Wade when they started, and they proceeded on the afternoon of the 20th June to Shanghai by the M. M. steamer Djemnah. Sir Thomas Wade wished that Messrs. Davenport and Baber should return overland back to Shanghai, if this should be deemed safe and advisable, and it is rather ominous of the result of their mission that they have not done so, the *Straits Times* thinks and adds:—"Although Mr. Grosvenor and party have arrived safely from their mission to Yunnan, the general opinion in China appears to be that the result of the inquiry into Mr. Margary's murder is either *nil* or very unsatisfactory. According to the latest advices from China, much uneasiness prevails in the north of China. Sir Thomas Wade has left Pekin for Shanghai for the purpose of meeting Mr. Grosvenor, and reporting by telegraph to the Home Government as promptly as possible the particulars of the tale he has to tell. Possibly also the retirement of Sir Thomas Wade from Pekin may have reference to ulterior events. H. M.'s Plenipotentiary is said to have been at last convinced that he has been befooled throughout this matter by the Chinese Government and to have made up his mind to adopt stern measures to obtain reparation. Meantime Mr. Grosvenor keeps his own counsel, and nothing whatever is known of the actual result of his mission."

THE *Penang Gazette* of 17th June states that intelligence has been received from Acheen that the Dutch have laid the foundation of a settlement at Pedir, an important State on the North Coast, upwards of 300 Dutch troops being at present stationed there. The settlement at Edi (East Coast) has had beneficial results; trade is flourishing and the Dutch authorities there appear to be on a satisfactory footing with most of the Rajahs on the East Coast. Advices from the seat of war at Acheen Proper do not contain much news. The Achinese have made no further attacks and the Dutch have confined themselves to extending their chain of posts in a southerly direction, meeting with but slight resistance. The same paper remarks that the Dutch would appear to be in no more satisfactory position in Acheen than the Spaniards in Sooloo. The Achinese adopt the same offensive measures as the Sooloos, and constant attacks are made on the redoubts. On the 29th May a heavy attack was made which the Dutch only repulsed after the loss of what the Batavia paper vaguely calls two officers and "several privates." The surprise at Lampaggar is acknowledged to have had a very bad moral effect on the troops and the state of health is allowed to be very unsatisfactory. Late telegrams describe the situation in very axiomatic fashion: "Fevers are malignant; cholera is sporadic; and cattle disease stationary." It would be well if it were only at the seat of war, that disease germinated, but it is lamentably true that the state of the Dutch transports is not by any means what it should be. The accommodation is limited, the ventilation is bad and the invalided troops are huddled together too closely. It is fortunate that the diseases contracted in Acheen are not contagious, otherwise the scourge might extend to the Straits.

THE China papers of June 17 state that the most important political event they have to record in that day's Overland issue is the death of Grand Secretary Wen-siang at Peking on the 26th May. By this event the Supreme Council loses its principal member next to Prince Kung, and the Yamen of Foreign Affairs its guiding spirit. The deceased was one of the pro-foreign members of the Cabinet. It is said that Li Hungchang will be called upon to take a more active part in the proceedings of that body; that the Junior Manchoo Member, Paou Kun, will occupy by right the post occupied by the deceased, and that the Grand Assistant Manchoo Secretary-Ting Kwai will succeed to the post vacated by the former. Great honours are being paid to the deceased statesman Wen-siang, at Peking, who was 82 years of age when he died. The Emperor has sent a costly shroud of silk, emblazoned with sacred sentences, to wrap around the corpse as it lies in the coffin: three thousand taels of silver has been presented to the family, presumptively for funeral expenses: the eldest son of the Minister will receive high office when his hundred days of mourning are accomplished; and a rich array of viands will be contributed from the Imperial table as an offering to his soul. The old man, who is spoken of in the edict announcing his death as one of the corner stones of the Empire, was the guiding spirit of the Foreign Board, and having little of that hostile feeling to foreigners which would place aside judgment for aggressiveness, and being in most respects a shrewd and able statesman, there is no doubt that at the present time, when Chinese affairs both external and internal are in a very critical position, his counsel and influence would have assisted most materially in securing a wise and judicious policy on the part of his Government.

A FOURTH WET DAY REMINISCENCE: DIGBY-NEWTON'S FIRST LOVE.

"A MAN may not marry his grandmother," because the law forbids it, but even if the legal barrier were removed, it is extremely doubtful if any man would aspire to become the husband of the lady who nursed his father or mother in the days of their infancy.

Still, strange things happen, and it is well relationships cannot be increased indefinitely, as otherwise our sons might take it into their heads to become our stepfathers, and assert an authority which, to say the least, would be unpleasant. Just imagine meeting your son and being asked in a kindly patronising way to "Come down on Saturday and dine with your mother and myself, we shall be very glad to see you, and can put you up for the night." Of course, it would be beyond a joke, but we can afford to joke at that which the wisdom of our legislators has placed beyond the range of possibility.

I have been led into this train of thought by the recollection of what happened to a man many of us must have known, and as he frequently tells the story himself, I don't see why I should not, merely altering names and a few other particulars.

Digby-Newton arrived in India entering his twenty-first year, and was as fair a sample of the young Englishman as his country ever turned out. Eight years at one of the largest and best of private schools had done much in improving his mental and physical capabilities, and sent him forth a fair scholar and a good athlete.

His uncle, Colonel Mumbles, who was well up in the Commissariat, received him as one to be provided for, and using his influence, soon saddled the monthly expenditure of the Woods and Forests with a very decent sum, which was paid to Digby monthly, in consideration of his acting as a Deputy Conservator. Knowing nothing of forestry, his ideas of conservancy were at first slightly original, and it is said that during his early *régime* many trees died in their infancy, which under other management might have been living at the present day. He soon, however, picked up the little knowledge necessary to pass muster as an efficient officer of the Department, and greatly benefited the district in which he was located by ridding it of numberless panthers, bears, tigers, &c. A good looking, good tempered careless sort of fellow, he was always capital company, and his hearty laughter was irresistibly provocative of similar outbursts on the part of all present.

His troubles passed like water from a duck's back, and if his brow was once contracted for a whole week, he considered he had good and just cause for despondency, and it was a wonder he recovered his cheery smile as soon as he did. As he said at the time, "how can you expect a fellow to look or feel jolly when he has just heard of his governor marrying his sister's governess, a flighty little damsel of some eighteen summers, who is about as likely to make the old boy happy as my half-tamed tiger cat? Besides, think of my poor sisters with a stepmother only three years the senior of the eldest. She may be as pretty as they say she is, but she must be a mercenary little wretch, for it is absurd to suppose she can have fallen in love with the governor, who, although still a fine looking old fellow, must be at least five and fifty, and not at all the man to make the running in the sentimental style appreciated by ladies in their teens. It must have been all her doing, and I only hope the result may be better than I anticipate." That Digby was slightly out in his surmises his sister's letters subsequently proved. The lady had only consented to become his stepmother after a succession of entreaties on the part of his father, and since her return from the honeymoon had endeared herself more than ever to those she came in contact with. He was therefore only too glad to dismiss from his mind all ill-feeling, and as a peace offering, sent her a very handsome set of furs made from fox skins which he sent home to be dressed and made up. For a couple of years after the wedding, no incidents of any interest interrupted the even tenor of the ways of the Newton family either at home or in India.

Every letter from his sister told Digby some fresh tale of the kindheartedness of her they called stepmother but regarded as a sister, and our hero, now in his sixth year of servitude in the forests, was looking forward somewhat eagerly to the year of furlough he would soon be able to claim, and which would enable him to make the acquaintance of the mother younger than himself whose praises had been sung so persistently for the last two years. Returning to his tents one morning after a long ride in the districts, he found his *chuprasee* had come in with his mail letters and papers, and on looking through them was somewhat startled by one in an envelope with a deep black border. Hurriedly opening it, he read the contents, and found with a strange mixture of joy and sorrow that an aged aunt of his late mother, of whose existence he had been dimly conscious, had departed this life leaving him property and consols sufficient to ensure him an income in England of about £600 a year. Blessing the departed spirit of his benefactress, his first step was to send in the resignation of his appointment in the forests, and after a fortnight of farewell dinners and congratulations, he was steaming out of Bombay harbour on his way to enter into possession of his newly acquired wealth. He left India with a certain amount of regret, as he considered it not an unpleasant land to earn a living in, but the prospect before him was too fair to permit of despondency, and he was the merriest soul on board the steamer.

Hurrying across the Continent to London, he at once proceeded to the office of his father's solicitors, where he was to call for letters, and on opening them found that the family were staying with some friends in Aberdeenshire but would return to their Surrey home in five or six days, with the exception of his father's wife, who was away from them nursing her mother who had been taken seriously ill, but was now out of danger. Whether the sick lady was a resident in Europe, Asia, or America was not mentioned, and Digby had never heard. Thinking that he might miss his people on the road if he went down to Scotland, he decided to wait their return home and to pass the few days in running down to Dover and seeing an old Indian friend who was staying there recruiting his somewhat shattered health. The speed of an express train soon enabled Digby to grasp his friend by the hand, and ten minutes afterwards they were far away in India again, struggling for first spear at the memorable pig-sticking meetings, and following up that wounded tiger whose skin had been dressed over three years. The following day they saw together the few sights there were to see, and in the afternoon strolled on to the pier, and there walking up and down talking over the old days and exchanging opinions as to the best career for Digby in the future, the time passed pleasantly enough. As they turned for the last time, it was in the face of a lady who had come up behind, and the surprising sweetness of her pale wearied-looking face struck Digby, as he himself termed it, "all of a heap." It was almost a girl's face, and yet there was so much of womanly tenderness in it, such a mingling of matronly reserve with maidenly bashfulness, that it was a study in itself, and a very beautiful one.

The tender passion was one which had never entered into the heart of our hero, but during the instant of that meeting, when her colour rose as they quickly faced about, he felt the iron had entered into his soul, and that the face he had seen would haunt him through life.

Determined to see her once more he induced his friend to turn back and again met her. The second sight of her graceful form and charming expression, I am sorry to say, caused Digby to do what he would have despised another man for doing, as apologising to his friend for leaving him, he under cover of the falling darkness followed her into the town and saw her enter a house in one of the streets not far from where he was staying.

Feeling heartily ashamed of himself, he returned to the hotel, and very soon after dinner retired to his room and there, falling asleep in an arm chair, dreamt of her who had robbed him of his peace of mind. The next morning, constituting himself a sort of private detective, he set about making enquiries regarding the lady, and having carefully noted the house soon discovered that she was the only daughter of a Mrs. Henderson, the invalid widow of a deceased half-pay naval captain; but living a very retired life little was known of the mother or daughter by those of whom Digby made enquiry, and he was obliged to content himself with the scanty information he had obtained. Awfully hard hit, he lost considerable self-respect, actually walked past the house a dozen times in the vain hope of seeing her at one or other of the windows. The blinds, however, were all drawn, and poor Digby prayed as fervently for the evening as it is said Wellington prayed for night the day Waterloo was fought. He felt certain she would go for an afternoon walk on the pier; and he was not disappointed, for, as five o'clock struck, he sighted the already well-known form coming towards the end of the pier where he had stationed himself. As she came towards where he was standing, he carefully reviewed his chances of making her acquaintance. Knowing no one in Dover, and despairing of obtaining a formal introduction, he came to the ungentlemanly resolve of addressing her and trusting the Fates might assist him in carrying his adventure to a successful issue, for he had already determined to make her his wife. To this day he believes he was labouring under a fit of temporary insanity and cannot for his life recollect what form of expression he used as raising his hat he stepped forward when she was passing where he stood. He has, however, a very vivid recollection of the look of scorn and contempt which crossed her pretty face as she turned from him, and made her way into the town, leaving him in a state verging on despair. Seeking the advice of his friend he received a well-merited reproof for his outrageous conduct, and acting under orders sat down and wrote a note addressed to Miss Henderson which informed that lady that the gentleman (?) who had so misbehaved himself tendered his most abject apology, and humbly requested permission to call and offer an explanation either to her mother or herself. He forgot to put his name to this epistle and received the following reply by his own messenger:—"The lady addressed as Miss Henderson begs to inform the person whose note she has just received that she ceased to use her maiden name when she adopted her husband's, and thinks the fact of her being at present without the protection of male friends ought in itself to her from any further persecution from one who styles himself a gentleman."

If a man was ever deserving of pity it was poor Digby-Newton after he had read the neatly written note of which the above is a copy. His castles in the air had indeed crumbled, and he felt he could never forgive himself for the utter abandonment of that courtesy which he had always until now vouchsafed to the fair sex.

His mad infatuation was gone, but then so was his happiness, and wishing farewell to his friend he hurried to London and strove to forget Dover and its associations in a whirl of dissipation. He partially succeeded, and ten days after leaving the scene of his folly, he and his luggage were driven up to the portico of the old house in Surrey which he called his home. Arriving rather before he was expected his first greeting was received from his sisters, who, as they numbered five, nearly pulled him to pieces between them. Attracted by the noise his father now appeared upon the scene and welcomed Digby home in such kindly style that it brought the tears to his eyes, for he dearly loved the governor, as he called him. The old man looked as young and as upright as the day they had said good-bye six years before, and clapping Digby on the shoulder called upon him to come and see his mother.

Entering the drawing-room he remembered so well in the years gone bye, he could not help thinking how all was familiar but the face he was now to see for the first time.

A moment more and his father exclaims, "Digby, your mother." Digby's feelings must be imagined as he recognised in her shaking him cordially by the hand the lady he had so persecuted with his attentions at Dover, and his relief was beyond expression when he found that the absence of a beard he had been ridiculed into sacrificing during his week in town had evidently altered him beyond her recognition. Some months afterwards the story leaked out and Digby got so unmercifully chaffed by all who knew him that he was glad to take refuge in America, where he spent three months very happily upon shooting with a couple of friends who before leaving England were sworn to silence on the subject of the man who desired to marry his mother.

SOLWIN.

OUR ECCLESIASTICAL PROSPECTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As large a congregation as that which greeted the late Dr. Douglas on his arrival assembled in the Cathedral on Sunday evening to meet Dr. Myine, and it now remains to be seen whether our new Bishop will retain his numerous flock or whether, like the late one, he will see them slowly leave the fold until he also preaches to a half empty church.

We made a great change when Dr. Douglas replaced the low church Moral-hating John Harding. We have made a further stride now by the introduction of a private chaplain, whose duty is to carry before the Bishop a gorgeous thing of gold and silver, not only in procession, but even in the short distances between the throne and the pulpit and the pulpit to the altar—whether this preludes other similar imitations of ecclesiastical pride and ceremony I do not know, but it augurs badly for the humility of a follower of the lowly Carpenter's Son.

Dr. Myine, in his sermon on Sunday evening, drew a comparison between his own position and that of our Saviour in entering his public ministry—both, he said, had prepared by long years of study, both were subject to temptations, but he forgot to point out that the humble baptism of Christ bore little resemblance to the imposing ceremonies of his own ordination and installation and there is an equally wide difference between the temptation of Christ by Satan and that of Dr. Myine, Lord Bishop of Bombay, by spiritual pride.

We live in times when religious dogma has lost much of its power and influence over men by its opposition to revealed science and by the spread of universal knowledge—in these days men want something more than an assertive doctrine which admits of no argumentation or discussion—they want the power of example, the love and humility of Jesus Christ, and they will not submit to bigotry, to dictation, and to intolerance.

Especially in this country has our Church to deal with children emancipated from its control by residence and contact with peoples who, professing other religions, for countless ages and callous to our own forms of belief, yet are found quiet; thus happy, generous, honest and faithful to their own—more than ever, more than elsewhere, is it necessary to lead man not by faith, not by outward forms not by dogmas but by gentleness and intelligence, by charity and self—sacrifice, by love and by truth. Alas! what too often we find among our clergy are indifference, egotism, intolerance, bigotry, and jealousy coupled with insane attempts to introduce new modes and practices, such as auricular confession, which, to the simple-minded Christian are repugnant and abhorrent.

OMNIA BONA BONIS.

A VERY HOT ADMIRER OF SPIRITUALISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper of to-day's date there is an article taken from the *Madras Mail*, at the end of which it is thus written:—"Were spiritualism other than the vainest of modern follies, we would long ago have invited some defunct mercantile subscriber of the *Madras Mail* to quote exchange six months hence. A very "pretty pot of money" might be easily made out of that bit of information." It is apparent that the writer would become a so-called spiritualist and practice so-called spiritualism for a "pot of money." The desire for gain has ever prompted and will ever prompt many to assume the garb of the seeker. Our Lord understood this well, and to such he addressed the words, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, ye seek me not because ye saw the miracles but because ye did eat of the loaves and were filled." Considering that spiritualism ranks amongst its members, very many of the most scientific and most educated men of the day, the tone of the remarks made by the writer in the *Madras Mail*, who, if he has studied the subject of spiritualism at all has studied it in a very bad school, may safely be said to be unbecoming. It is perfectly true that spiritualism as misrepresented in the lives, sentiments, and language of some people is as much humiliated and disgraced as Christianity is by others. It has its Judases to betray it, its Peters to deny it, and its Sauls to persecute it. Believers in all faiths from lack of mental capacity, from deficient and defective education, from a want of moral character, are unable to comprehend and act in accordance with the essential principles of the faith they profess. Could spiritualism be made a vehicle for satisfying man's cupidity countless thousands would forthwith enrol themselves under its remunerative standard. Spiritualism has, however, a far higher aim, and those who would approach the subject in a spirit of inquiry must do so from a very different point of view. To avail themselves of the benefits to be derived from the knowledge of spiritual truths they must educate themselves in spiritual knowledge, otherwise all inquiry will prove vain, silly, and misleading. Vague utterance received from a moving table is not spiritualism; nevertheless there are many who permit their lives to be tinged by the influence of such communications, and by consequence bring discredit and ridicule upon spiritualism and unhappiness and failure upon themselves. I would say to the writer in the *Madras Mail*—Seek, if you desire really to inquire into the subject of spiritualism, not the "pot of money" for yourself, but to do good to others by the aid of spiritualism and you will not fail, nor see cause to again cast ridicule upon the subject. Have not the exaltation of self at heart, but in a pure loving spirit seek the benefit of others and spiritualism will then bear altogether a new complexion for you and be a never ending source of deep interest to you. If spiritualism is not of love it is less than nothing. If inquiries into spiritualism are not made by those who love one another in a spirit of love, they will, as far as regards the higher and really valuable phenomena, fail miserably. Those who would make such inquiries should remember that it is written, "Beloved, let us love one another, for love is of God." Again, "This is *my law* that ye love one another." Again, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." On this commandment hangs all the law and the prophets. And, again, "If ye will not believe *the law* and the prophets ye will not believe though one rose from the dead." DRUS.

Poona, 8th July.

A FEARFUL AND WONDERFUL EXAMPLE OF EDUJATION FROM THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Continuing my hunting excursion in search of prey in the jungle named Beaio, I suddenly met, this time, with a band of fine looking birds professing in medical. I saw them treating some others of their tribe skilfully, and subsequently crying and pointing out one after another the front part of their skull, with their index finger. Upon which I was unnaturally astonished and compelled to pray the Omnipotent for the minute of what I observed. Contingently, one of them, commenced conversation as follows:—

Dear Sir,—"Said he"—though we are mute birds yet the Creator of us all is only one, consequently He hath made me to explain upon the mystic you are wondered with; and I do therefore obay Him and beg to state respectfully that we have pointed out the part of our head in the manner you have just observed, as an interjection, in our talk about misfortune. Misfortune, as we have been serving for nearly 8 years as pupils with *every satisfaction* under their control and in what they call Indian Medical Department, yet our wise, but needy Government, do not take into consideration and remunerate.

Beg your leave, Dear Editor, and wish to question you as to the abovementioned regretful circumstance as follows:—Had they not to promote us during this time, what business had they to maintain our lives for no-thing? Would we not gained any better situation than this in any other department and to be of use to our family in these difficult days? Had they given to our intelligence that they were not to promote and save us, why would we spent our puberty for nothing? What do they intend doing now? What plan do they think will answer the purpose; when we are creatures advanced in age under their mastership? Is it not a form of deceitful act to make us to serve in a wretched salary for so many years and do nothing favourable at last but propose undue plans? Oh!! How regretful it is!!! Saying this he again abused his unfruitful luck and commenced crying: when I asked what would I do for them. I would report—"I replied" all through public papers, &c., and ask a cure for their mental disorder; and that they,—*i. e.* he himself and others those were with him—would wait for the time in the same jungle. I have been, therefore, obliged to send it for publication, which you would willingly do (with your opinion if you deem essential) and get an answer from their (means birds) superiors; and oblige these miserable poor creatures, who are really in hardship and who are waiting in the said jungle. As for my opinion I deem it is a praiseworthy act if Government is obliging to these poor Chim Chim.

S. S. SPORTSMAN IN THE JUNGLE BRAIN.

Poona 8th July.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I enclose a copy of letter which has appeared in the *Pioneer*, and which I shall feel obliged if you will kindly insert in your columns, regarding the Uncovenanted Service Memorial, as there are probably many officers in this Presidency who have thoughtlessly laid it aside instead of returning it signed, with the necessary remittance, to the Honorary Secretary at Lahore. It will be labour lost unless the memorial bears the signatures of the bulk of the Uncovenanted officers.—Yours, &c. U. C. S.

Poona, 8th July.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—In one of your recent articles you very justly characterized the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules as being unworthy of a civilized Government. One cannot but marvel that a Government, with any pretensions to self-respect, should ever have sanctioned them in their present give-and-take form. Considering that it was not in any way under compulsion, nothing can be more honest way would have been simply to announce the pensions which it was intended to grant, instead of starting with a great flourish of liberality, immediately followed by restrictions, which rob the concessions of one half their value. Even the petty gratuity granted in cases where the services of an officer are dispensed with before he has qualified for a pension, is subjected to the same treatment. The rule starts by saying that when an officer is not entitled by length of service to a pension, he will receive a gratuity not exceeding one month's emoluments, for each completed year of service; and then comes the hatchet cutting it down to "one year's emoluments in all." The utmost that can be saved by this illiberal restriction is a paltry two months' pay as an officer becomes entitled to a pension after fifteen years' service. Even in the matter of furlough pay the mark of the beast is set on the uncovenanted officer, for while his brother or father in the civil and military services is allowed half pay up to £1,000 a year during absence on leave to Europe, the furlough pay of the former is limited to £80). The object of this invidious distinction it is impossible for the uninitiat d to divine. It would be a farce to attribute it to economy; the number of uncovenanted officers absent on leave, whose pay amounts to £2,000 a year, is so insignificant that the saving effected must be inappreciable. I was glad to see in the letter of your Lahore correspondent that the memorial to the Secretary of State, praying for more liberal pension rules, is being extensively signed. This is the first occasion on which a general appeal has been made to the entire body of uncovenanted officers throughout India, and it is to be hoped that all who have received a copy of the memorial for signature will heartily respond to the appeal, remembering the old saying "that God helps those who help themselves." D. B.

POONA SPORTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 8TH JULY.

"A life on the ocean wave
A home on the rolling deep."—SHAKESPEARE.

SINCE I wrote last, Poona has pulled itself together a bit, and has broken out in Gymkhana races and a Scratch Regatta.

To begin with the latter event first. It came off this afternoon with great success. The afternoon was fine, and the river, in the words of the poet, looked "awfully jolly." Mr. Oldfield very kindly lent his bungalow, Bundar Salams, as a grand stand, and the Colonel and officers of the 8th N. I. sent their band to "soothe the savage breasts," if there were any that wanted soothing.

I append the "kreet card," with the order in which the boats came in. The first race was won easily by Fletcher, Fforde's boat making a bad start, (his oar came out of the rowlock) and his boat lost a couple of lengths or more going round the buoy. Fletcher won by two lengths. The second race was won by Clarke's boat by one length, and the third by Croft by a quarter of a length, the last boat nowhere. Then there was a race in pair-oars between some of the club boatmen, Vishnoo's boat winning easily. Vishnoo is the champion oar of the boatmen and his rowing is exceedingly judicious.

After this two casual barges got up a most exciting impromptu race, resulting in a dead heat. One was steered by three ladies and the other by four, and it was entirely due to the admirable conduct of the fair coxswains that neither boat won.

The final race was the best, and was won by Clarke's boat by 1½ lengths; it was first round the buoy. He had a very equal crew, and deserved to win. Altogether there was less corkscrew steering than usual, and no appearance of the Great Sea-Serpent.

One or two of the boats were splashing a good deal and I could not quite find out the reason at first. I know it now; they were trying to bale the river out. This won't do. Why not take down four teaspoons and sit to work conscientiously? It is well known that *no* coxswain ever steers badly, and when a boat goes slantindicular across the river, and tries to turn round half a dozen buoys, we know that there is something the matter with the rudder.

How shall I describe the appearance of the *gal-lery*? —I won't.

I *won't* say that *all* the ladies looked *lovely*. I *won't* say that the rainbow is a swindle compared to their dresses. I *won't* remark that the only mistake about the young ladies was that they were un-married, and that it is the fault of the bachelors that they are so. I will leave all this to the imagination. To describe half the loveliness and the etcetera, I should require a pen dipped in rose-coloured ink with green trimmings, an instrument I most unaccountably don't possess. I must mention the able conduct of the starters, and the talent with which they "let off" the gun. I have seldom seen a gun fired with a better grace. Let me also return thanks to Vishnoo, for the promptitude with which he got out the boats; and, lastly, let me go down on one knee, (in a dry place) and gushingly thank the lady coxswains for their *stern* sense of duty. I hope I have left out no one; if I have, they must "write in officially

began to walk about in front of the Deli, I was at the Chora. I was not on guard at that time. I do not remember who was on guard. There was a police sepoy walking up and down in front of the Deli. Mohobat carried a double-barrelled rifle at the trail. When he came near the police guard, he raised it to his shoulder. He went to about five or six double paces in front of the police guard, and walked up and down. He was then 15 or 20 double paces from the Deli. When we followed Mohobat, and got near the Deli, Jhalam Singh was on the Chopat. I did not see any one with him. When I first saw him, he was standing up with a sword in his hand, and saying "kill them all." I went with the others in front of the door of the Deli. We approached it from the side. Some of our men must have fired, but I had no gun, and I did not fire. I do not know that a man was killed inside the Deli. There were about 20 men pursuing Mohobat. I do not remember how many were armed. I do not remember whether Ali Mahomed went with us when we followed Mohobat. When Jhalam Singh told Mohobat to fire, Mohobat was at the corner near the Chopat. I did not see Jhalam Singh taken. We had no cannon with us when we went down to Timba first. I was not long in front of the Deli. I knew Jumla before I went to Timba. I had known him for two years. I also knew Calia, Chandia and Vitla before. There were 50 or 60 men in the Deli when we ran in front of it. Mohobat and Jhalam Singh were outside the Deli. There were others outside. Jhalam Singh remained outside when the doors were closed.

Re-examined by Mr. Payne—I do not recollect whether any of the Durbaree men fired before Mohobat fired. I was among those in front.

By the Court—It was after I saw Jhalam Singh that he gave the order to fire. Jhalam Singh held a drawn sword in his hand. He had a white cloth on his head and a pachoree over his trousers. I don't know what he had on his shoulders. Before Mohobat came out of the Deli, the Durbaree men had no intention to fight the Girassias. At no time after Mohobat fired did we attempt to enter the Deli. We did not try to enter the Deli that day at all, nor on any other occasion previous to the fight. Jhalam Singh said to Mohobat "Fire at them." There was no one else except Mahobat and Jhalam Singh there. I noticed the people inside the Deli some minutes before Mohobat fired. Those whom I have named were standing inside the Deli with guns in their hands. I did not see Jhalam Singh attempt to strike any one.

Rejebhai Boga, belonging to the Palitana Riesla, said at his previous examination—I went with Ali Mahomed and 350 men to Timba to take charge of the revenue of the village about 3 or 4 months ago. We reached at Timba at daylight. When we got up to the Chora of the village, the Girassias and their men came from the Deli to fight us. There were about 40 or 50 of them. They began to abuse us. They were armed with guns, and swords, and sticks. They called out to us to come on. We had orders from Ali Mahomed not to create a disturbance. Ali Mahomed then sent for the Thandar, who came up and received a paper from him. Thandar quieted the Girassias, and they went back into their Deli. We took up our quarters in the Chora. The same day at evening a Bhungy was sent round the village with a drum, warning every one that if any one left his house after 8 P.M. he would be arrested. When the Bhungy approached the Deli, Mohobat threw stones at his drum. On the morning of the 4th or 5th day, I was sitting in the Chora, and the Palitana sepoys were doing sentry in front of the Choors, when Mohobat came and began walking up and down in front of the sentries. Oomar, Dafedar, told him not to do so, or to come near. Ali Mahomed asked who it was, and then told Mohobat to go inside the Deli or he would be disarmed. Mohobat had in his hand a double-barrelled rifle, and a sword and pistol in his waist. When Ali Mahomed threatened to disarm Mohobat, the latter made an obscene gesture. Ali Mahomed then said, "let us take his arms from him. I and ten or twenty others then went with Ali Mahomed, after Mohobat and towards the Deli. When we approached the Chopat, Jhalam Singh got up and drew his sword and said—" What are you looking at, give it to them." Mohobat immediately turned about and fired his gun, and hit Ajam, who fell dead. Jhalam Singh is prisoner No. 3, and Mohobat is prisoner No. 4. Immediately after Mohobat fired, ten or twelve men fired from inside the Deli, and ten or twelve men of our party fell. I was hit by a bullet which lodged in the left thigh. It was after the wounded were extracted by the doctor. I fell senseless, so I do not know who else was hit. I was dressed in the Risala uniform. I produce the trouse. I wore, and the coat, in each of which articles there is a hole made by the bullet. I recovered my senses at 7 o'clock the same morning, and found myself at the Darbar Utors, behind the Chora. I lay there 2 days, and was then taken to Palitana. (The prisoners here pointed out prisoners Nos. 3, 15, 1, 4, 5, 8, and 7 as being present in the Deli when the first shots were fired.)

Rajebhai Boga, now, in cross-examination by Mr. Branson, said—Our forces entered Timba in regular order. I was in the front rank. We were in double file, the sowars preceding the police. We were near the Chora when the Girassias came from the Deli. We were halted in the road, having just halted when they came up. I am sure we had not go past the Chora. None of our men went beyond the Chora towards the Deli. When the drum was broken, I was in the Chora. That was about five or six o'clock in the evening. I could see distinctly from the Chora what was taking place. There were about 40 people with Mohobat outside the Deli when the drum was broken. Oomar, Havildar, was at that time at the police guard. Oomar was about 20 paces from Mohobat, and Mohobat was in front of the Deli, on the Chora side of the gate, and about four or five paces away. Mohobat and the forty men with him all stood together. The guard called out to him and the others not to interfere with the drummer. Oomar, Havildar, told Mohobat to let him alone. None of the police did nothing to prevent Mohobat breaking the drum besides calling to him. I know that the women and children of the Girassias' families were collected in the Deli. I did not see any old blind men there. I don't know that supplies were prevented from being taken into the Deli. I never heard of that being done. When Mohobat came out in front of the sentries on the day of the riot, I was in the Chora. There were 40 or 50 men there. There were 20 or 25 policemen outside the Chora, and also 25 or 30 sowars. The sowars were in the Chora. By the Chora, I mean the building. The other Durbaree men were posted in different parts of the village. There were two sentries walking up and down when Mohobat came up. They were about 20 paces from the Chora, and about the same distance from the Deli. I did not see Mohobat come out of the Deli, but I saw him walking about outside. He carried his gun at his left side, and sloped over his left shoulder. When he turned to run back he held the gun across the front of his body. When we all ran after him, we called out "stop, stop." I carried a sword. Some of the men probably had guns. About twenty or twenty-five of us followed him. I did not see any one on the Chopat besides Jhalam Singh. When I reached the Chopat, I saw Jhalam Singh. I had not seen him before that day. He had on white clothes —a white jacket, a white cloth round his head, and a white waistcloth. There were two or three shields on the Chopat, hanging on pegs driven into the wall. The Chopat has a roof. I did not see Jhalam Singh call out to strike anyone. When Jhalam Singh called out to him "give it them; what are you looking at?" Mohobat was close to the Deli gate. Mohobat turned round at once and fired. Mohobat was then 10 paces off. He rushed into the Deli—three or four cubits from him. I was ordered not to go into the Deli. We were all told that when we started from the Chora to run after Mohobat. We did not go right up to the door; but stopped about four, five, or six cubits from it. None of the Durbarees men fired before I was wounded. After that I know nothing of what happened.

I don't know that a man was killed inside the Deli; or that an attack was made on the gate by the Durbaree men. I don't know that they tried to scale the walls with ladders, or that they afterwards tried to burn down the Deli. I lay two days wounded at Timba, and was then taken away, and I have not been there since. I should think there were about 40 or 50 men in the Deli when Mohobat ran inside. There were none of the Girassia men outside the Deli except Jhalam Singh and Mohobat. I saw the two raised verandahs on each side of the Deli gate. There were about 30 or 40 men sitting there. I saw them get up as the Durbaree men approached. I am sure the gate was not shut when the volley was fired from the Deli. I can recognise among the prisoners some of the men whom I saw in the Deli when the valley was fired. (The witness here pointed out prisoners Nos. 22, 8, 3, 1, and 11.) These men were standing in the gateway of the Deli.

Re-examined by Mr. Payne.—The Girassias' family and children do not generally live outside the Deli. If they are purdah women they ought not to do so. When we all followed Mohobat Khan, I was in front. The volley was fired directly after Mohobat fired. The volley came from the gateway of the Deli. I saw no men who fired before they fired. Another man who fell when the volley was fired was abreast of me. There were none in front.

By the Court—There is one entrance only to the Deli in front; whether there is a door behind, I don't know. There are three approaches to the Deli gate, from the south, east, and west. There are ways to get out of the Deli besides the one leading past the Chora. We followed Mohobat along the western road. We could not see any one sitting on the Chopat from the Chora, unless they were sitting on the edge. Jhalam Singh was not on the edge; he was resting against the wall. I did not see Jhalam Singh until I got close to the Chopat. I don't know what Jhalam Singh was doing while he was sitting. When we started to follow Mohobat we did not expect there would be a fight. The Girassias' men appeared to be ready to fight. I thought so because they had arms. Besides the prisoners, there were other persons in the Deli who are not here. Jhalam Singh was not dressed in a manner as if he intended to fight.

Before the Court rose, Mr. Branson applied that Jhalam Singh, should be admitted to bail urging that he had already been a considerable period in confinement, and he was an old man in a feeble state of health. In fact, he was so weak that he had to be assisted by two or three men whenever he moved about. Any security would be offered that his Honour thought fit to demand.

Mr. Payne objected on the ground that it was unusual in cases of capital offences to take bail at all and that the inducements would be very great to Jhalam Singh to effect his escape if he found an opportunity of doing so.

Mr. Branson said he could instances five cases in which Girassias charged with capital crimes had been admitted to bail in this Court, either by his Honour or his predecessor. There was at present only the charge against the prisoners, and the mere charge did not make it necessary that they would be convicted.

His Honour said that Jhalam Singh's extreme age and debility were the only reasons that induced him to entertain the application at all. He should certainly like to take off his manacles.

Mr. Payne said there was no objection to that, but he submitted the prisoners should all be retained in safe custody. There were others connected with the offence, who were still abroad. He had no desire to inflict unnecessary pain and suffering on the old man, but he was instructed on behalf of the Thakore to oppose his being set at liberty.

After some hesitation, his Honour consented to accept bail in the sum of Rs. 10,000, with Dawajee Gawajee, Chief of Pachegam, Wallah, as security.

The Court then adjourned.

When it became known that bail had been accepted for Jhalam Singh, a large crowd collected outside, and the old man was received with great demonstrations of joy at his temporary release from confinement.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 6th instant:—

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 3rd July, forwarding an application from Messrs. Dharsey Goculdass and Co., for permission to levy a siding fee of 4 as. per ton on packages of merchandise weighing over 4 cwts. received at or forwarded from the Port Trust sidings leased to them, to have effect from 1st July, and recommending that the application be granted.

RESOLUTION.—The increased charge is sanctioned, to take effect from the date on which notice thereof is given by the contractor to the Railway Company and to the public.

Submitted Supplemental Estimate No. 3. It makes the following changes in the totals of the different sections of the Budget:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Part I. Section I. increased from.....	14,50,024	to 21,11,115
" II. " II. "	2,49,885	to 2,60,750
" III. " IV. "	54,321	to 62,321

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolutions Nos. 937, dated 29th June, and 946, dated 30th June, sanctioning supplemental Estimates Nos. 1 and 2 for 1876-77.

Letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, intimating, in reply to a request made at the instance of the Bunder's Committee, that police officers doing duty at the Apollo Bunder have been ordered to permit natives to use the verandah of the shed in front of the Refreshment Rooms, and as much of the shed itself as can be made available.

Chief Engineer's Progress Report, Prince's Dock, for June.

Statement of Pilotage work to 4th July.

14 Vessels piloted into harbour.
13 do do out of do.
2 do transported.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

PROGRESS REPORT No. 6.
For the Month of June 1876.

1. The Dredger was not damaged by being ashore off Damietta, but is detained at Port Said pending a settlement of the salvage.
2. The Hoppers are ready for work.
3. The timbering of trenches for the Harbour Frontage Wall has been commenced. Of this kind of work there is in progress in the Dock 2,098 lineal feet, 1,637 feet of which has been excavated down to foundation level.
4. Masonry is in progress for a length of 2,475 feet, of which 876 feet is up to 79·00 on datum.
5. The number of people employed within the Dock fencing yesterday was 2,763.

The number on the average of the month, including those outside, was as follows, viz:—

Men	...	...	...	...	3,159
Women	...	...	...	...	326
Boys	...	...	...	...	111
					3,596
Barges	...	...	...	...	7
Carts	...	...	...	...	265

6. The rains began on the 14th, but have been light, about 12 inches as yet. The water rose 10 feet in the foundations, although the pumps were kept constantly going; the work in the bottom was consequently stopped for a few days.
7. The North Channel Beacon has been completed.

THOMAS ORMISTON, Chief Engineer.

Bombay, 1st July, 1876.

THE SUIT OF THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

H. H. THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL *vs.* THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

At the High Court yesterday, the above suit was called on again before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley for a final decree. Mr. Leith and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, appeared for the Railway Company.

The suit was brought to recover Rs. 64,655 for damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the defendants' not having delivered at the Hurda station the goods which were entrusted to them for carriage from Bombay to Hurda, in consequence of the burning of a railway waggon, in November 1872.

On the 24 June last, in delivering judgment in the case, his Lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff, but left the amount of the decree undetermined. The suit now came on again for determining the value of the articles in respect of which the plaintiff was entitled to recover, and to pass a decree for the amount ascertained. His Lordship had ruled that the valuable articles, such as jewellery and precious stones, gold, silver, &c., which are referred to in section 10 of the Railway Act, should have had their value declared by plaintiff and her men, and an increased charge of insurance paid for them in conformity with the provisions of that section; and that the plaintiff, not having done so, was not entitled to recover in respect of such articles. His Lordship ruled, however, that plaintiff was entitled to recover the value of the articles which do not come within section 10, that is such articles as clothes, bedding, furniture, cooking pots and pans, &c. In order to distinguish between the two sets of articles, the Court directed a list to be prepared of them, copies being furnished to his Lordship and the defendan's' solicitors. This had been done; and according to the lists, the more valuable property was estimated at Rs. 49,295, and the less valuable at Rs. 15,359, for which latter amount the plaintiff's counsel now asked for a decree.

Mr. Hart contended that the prices in the list were exaggerated.

One witness was called for the plaintiff to speak to the correctness of the prices in the list.

The Court disallowed by consent a small item, and passed a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 15,263, with costs and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. Security for costs, Rs. 400, paid into Court by plaintiff, to be refunded to her.

HIGH COURT.—10TH JULY.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

UNDIVIDED HINDU FAMILY PROPERTY.

HURRISHUNKER DEWJEE *vs.* COOVERJEE CANJEE AND OTHERS.

His Lordship delivered judgment in the case. Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. M. Munshi, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Advocate General and Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, for the defendant.

His Lordship, in stating the facts of the case contained in the plain', said the plaintiff, a minor, sought by his guardian to set aside a mortgage effected on the family property by his elder brother Jugonnath, on the ground that the monies were not required on account family necessity. The general principle applicable to cases of this nature was laid down in 6 Moore's Indian Appeals, p. 424; and the application of the principle to cases like the present was to be found in 4 B. H. C. R., p. 171; 1 Ditto, p. 27; 1 M. H. C. R., p. 398; 6 Ditto, p. 193; 6 B. H. C. R., p. 213; and 12 M. I. C. R., p. 475. These cases were sufficient to establish the principle applicable to cases of this nature, that the mortgagee must prove either the existence of a common family necessity or common purpose, or that he made all reasonable enquiries and believed that the necessity existed. The difficulty in such cases was the application of this principle to particular cases. It was obviously necessary to exercise considerable caution in coming to a conclusion whether the claim set up was a *bona fide* one. After referring to the particulars of the mortgage, his Lordship said there must have been great extravagance on the part of Jugonnath, who contracted debts for his own private purposes, and not for a common family purpose. His Lordship did not think the defendant, the mortgagee, did all he could have done in enquiring into the debts? Why did he not require a specific statement of debts? Why did he rest satisfied with Jugonnath's general statement without requiring him to produce bills for the charges? The mortgagee, from his acquaintance with the family, might be supposed to have had some knowledge of the manner in which Jugonnath was contracting debts; and he ought not to have rested satisfied with a general statement of Jugonnath. His Lordship was of opinion that this mortgage could not be held good as against the minor except as to Rs. 861-4-0; and the decree must be that the mortgage deed was invalid as against the plaintiff except as to the extent of the above amount. The defendant must be restrained from putting up the mortgaged premises to sale until he gave fresh notice. What he might be able to do as against Jugonnath, it was not for his Lordship to say. As plaintiff had substantially succeeded in the suit, the defendant must pay the costs of the plaintiff: the other defendants to pay their own costs. There would be further difficulties in the settlement of the rights of the parties; but that was the consequence of dealing with the property of an undivided Hindoo family.

The decree was that the mortgage deed was invalid as against the minor and his interest in the mortgaged property except as to Rs. 861-4-0, together with such other sum, being part of Rs. 1,000, to be paid in the same proportion of Rs. 50 as Rs. 861-4-0 and additional sum bears to Rs. 6,000; but as to such sum it is a valid charge on the family estate. Defendant to pay plaintiff's costs; the other defendants to pay their own costs.

PEROZBAEE WIDOW *Vs.* DANSHAW DORABJEE.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, for the plaintiff, moved that the suit and all matters in dispute be referred to the sole arbitration of Mr. Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama; the time for the award to be three calendar months, with liberty to extend from time to time at the discretion of the arbitrator. Costs of the suit, reference, and award to be in the discretion of the arbitrator.

The Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Pollock, consented for the defendant; and the order of reference was made accordingly.

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ARREST OF GAMBLERS IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

ON Saturday evening last the police, headed by Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali, chief inspector of the detective establishment, Rao Bahadoor Dajee Gungajee Rao Ransy head inspector of the Bombay reserve police force, Shaik Ahmed Bappoo, jemadar of the detective establishment and Mr. Constable W. R. Jones, assisted by a strong body of native police constables, effected arrest of a number of gamblers with their instruments of gaming, consisting of cards, dice, counters, money, &c. that had collected together in two noted gaming houses kept by Ludda Hurrychund and others, situated not far apart from each other. In the house situated at New Memonwada in the Chowla thirty-four gamblers with their gaming instruments were arrested, composed of Hindoos, Mahomedans, and one Parsee, and in the house situated in Musjid Bunder Cross Road not far distant from the other, nineteen gamblers with their gaming instruments were arrested. They were composed of the gaming house keeper Ludda Hurrychund, other Hindoos and Mahomedans. The police were armed with a warrant from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. A. Edginton, which was issued on an information laid by Jadow Mooljee, a Hindoo recently in partnership with Ludda Hurrychund, residing about that locality. In consequence of a disagreement having risen through constant disturbances caused by these gaming houses. This warrant was entrusted to Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali, the chief inspector of the detective establishment, for execution at a favourable opportunity. This officer with his usual skill in such matters obtained the assistance of the other police officers as above mentioned, who appeared to have acted as energetic as himself, finding an opportunity, divided themselves in two bodies, and rushed into the two houses simultaneously while the gaming was going on in full operation, and almost arrested every soul that was found gaming within the two premises. One unfortunate fellow, named Pemjee Canjee, rather than being taken by the police, made a plunge out of a window from the third storey of the house into the street, and got most seriously injured. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital for medical treatment and where he is now lying in a precarious state. The two batches of gamblers were yesterday placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and charged with the offence to which they all pleaded guilty. Of the batch of thirty-four men in which was also included the keeper of the house, Ludda Hurrychund, were disposed of by His Worship in the following manner. The keeper, Ludda Hurrychund, and two others, named Cooverjee Jaitha and Khetsey Ja'ram, who were old offenders, were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, the Parsee, named Manockjee Pestonjee, also a noted character was fined Rs. 100, and the rest Rs. 10 each. Of the batch of nineteen men, in which was also included the keeper of the gaming houses, Ludda Hurrychund, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment to take effect immediately after the expiration of the first sentence, also seven others of this batch who were old offenders, were sentenced each to one month's rigorous imprisonment, two others fined Rs. 20 each, one Rs. 15, six others, Rs 10 each, one Rs. 8 and the other Rs. 5. The money that was found on the ground at both the houses while the gaming was going on, which amounted in all to Rs. 45 in copper change was ordered by the Magistrate to be devoted towards the funds of the Court's poor-box, and the implements of gaming to be destroyed. During the whole time yesterday afternoon since the prisoners were brought to the Fort Police Court for their trial before the Magistrate, the approaches to the Police Court were densely crowded by Hindoos of the Banian caste and other sects, also by a great number of Mahomedans but only those who had business transactions in the Court were allowed to enter the Court premises. The whole affair appeared to create a great excitement upon the crowd that had collected on the public thoroughfare.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TWELFTH DAY, MONDAY, 10TH JULY.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

PERJURY.

THIS case was again resumed to-day.

John Mahomed Mehgjee, examined by Mr. Lang, said—I deal in hides and skins and know the firm of Vullubhoy Gopaldass, and have known the prisoners since 1870-71. I became acquainted with them through the firm of Keshowjee and Bhanjee Ludha with whom I did business. The prisoners were in the habit of coming to the firm of Keshowjee to receive money and transact other business I saw Lulloobhoy there more frequently than the other prisoners. I have seen Lulloobhoy signing documents at Keshowjee's. He used to sign the name of Vullubhoy Gopaldass. I had on one occasion business with the firm of Vullubhoy Gopaldass in 1871-72. I asked Vullubhoy and Lulloobhoy who were the partners in the firm. They said there were five partners including themselves. I asked the names of the partners because they wanted to trade in general partnership with me in wool. This was about the time I sold them some wool.

By Mr. Inverarity—I am not a great friend of the prosecutor. I may have sometimes driven out with him. I have a shop at Dharavee for tanning skins. I am not indebted to the prosecutor; my brother may be. Occasionally I used to sign for my brother, but I do not do so now. I am not in partnership with my brother and never have been; his name is Mahomed Mehgjee. The only transaction in wool I had with Vullubhoy Gopaldass was the sale of wool by public auction, which was bought by Vullubhoy Gopaldass. It was my brother who gave instructions to Crawford & Co. to sell the wool which was his. I merely acted as my brother's moonim. Crawford & Co. received the money for the wool. I have seen Lulloobhoy sign documents in the name of Vullubhoy Gopaldass. I am not in the habit of looking over people when they are writing. I merely asked him in whose name he signed, and he said Vullubhoy Gopaldass. I did state before Mr. Justice Bayley that I had never seen the prisoner Manockjall at the firm of Keshowjee, but that was an error. It is not a fact that the story I have just told is untrue from beginning to end.

Re-examined by Mr. Purcell—In native shops it is usual for people writing to sit close together on cushions.

Shewjee Gopaldass, examined by Mr. Lang—I am the son of Goculdass Topan. I know the late Bhanjee Ludha and his brothers. My sister was married to Bhanjee Ludha. My sister now gets maintenance from the brothers. I know the prisoners and the late Bhaidass, and did business for them in partnership with my father. We used to despatch spices and goods by ship and rail to Guzerat. The prisoners and Ambaidass carried on business in partnership under the name of Vullubhoy Gopaldass. When first I knew them they traded under the name of Lulloobhoy Manockjall. This name ceased to be used because they failed. I remember Nanabhoy and Lulloobhoy shortly after the failure coming to my father and asking him to arrange with his relatives Bhanjee and Keshowjee Ludha with reference to the Colaba business. My father said he would send to those people and let them know. They said they would carry on the business in the name of Vullubhoy. An arrangement was made and business was carried on under that arrangement. I acted as a muccadum under that arrangement for the defendants. They sent cotton to Bombay from Guzerat. We did not do the muccadum work in respect to the Colaba business. Bhanjee Ludha did that. We were only muccadums for the Bunder work. I used to see Lulloobhoy, Vullubhoy and Manockji frequently at the firm of Bhanjee Ludha, and occasionally saw Nanabhoy there. I kept accounts only in the name of Vullubhoy Gopaldass. I remember the suit brought against the prisoners, and remember having a conversation with Nanabhoy and Vullubhoy on the morning of the day previous to the termination of the suit; this was at my father's godown. They said, "we did not attend the Court therefore the decree is passed against us." They also asked my father to effect a compromise and they would pay Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000 in addition to the amount of the decree in their property. At Broach Keshowjee Ludha was sent for and came the next day. The same conversation took place in the presence of Keshowjee Ludha and Vullubhoy and Nanabhoy. Keshowjee would not agree and said he wanted ready cash.

By Mr. Inverarity—I have been in Bombay during the past year. I have known the prisoners since I was quite a boy. The prosecutor is a relative of mine. He has appointed me as a referee in a dispute between him and Bhoolchan Virbhookhan.

Ardasir Framjee, examined by Mr. Purcell, said—I am a solicitor of the High Court. At one time I acted as solicitor to the prosecutor. I know the prisoners Lulloobhoy and Vullubhoy by sight. I recollect a suit being filed by Keshowjee Ludha against the prisoners and one Bhaidass. I saw the prosecutor on that day several times. He came to my house at Mazagon accompanied by Lulloobhoy and Vullubhoy. It was arranged that the prisoners should consult me alone before the prosecutor was admitted. The prisoners told me about the suit and wanted me to have it settled or postponed. They did not deny their liability and made no statement about their not being partners. They offered some arrangement, the particulars of which I don't remember. The proposal was discussed, and the prosecutor said he would let me know the next day.

By Mr. Inverarity—Nothing was said about their being partners; that matter did not come before me. I was acting as the prosecutor's friend. I was instructed to prepare a deed of agreement by the prosecutor and one or other of the two prisoners. The three documents now shown me bear reference to the document which was made in my office.

William Adams and George Farran, Deputy Registrars and Commissioners for taking affirmations, gave evidence to show that the prisoners had solemnly affirmed before them certain written statements and affidavits.

Several of the sworn interpreters of the High Court were examined to show that the prisoners had signed the written statements and affidavits in their presence and translated the same to them before they were solemnly affirmed to before the last witnesses (commissioners for swearing affidavits, &c.).

Prangkeshwar Nageshwar said he had been a mehta in the firm of Bhanjee Ludha in November 1874. He was present at the adjustment of accounts between the firms of Bhanjee Ludha and Vullubhoy Gopaldass. Vullubhoy and Lulloobhoy were the partners present. Lulloobhoy took the most active part in the adjustment. He did no say he was only the moonim of Vullubhoy.

By Mr. Inverarity—The adjustment took place in Vullubhoy's house. The mehtas of the shop of Vullubhoy were there, Lulloobhoy was also there. The books kept in the name of Keshowjee Ludha had to do with those kept by Bhanjee Ludha. When accounts were made up the balances were transferred from one to the other. The profit and loss account of Keshowjee Ludha for 1923 has not been closed and transferred to the books of Bhanjee Ludha, nor have any profit and loss accounts been carried from the books of Keshowjee to Bhanjee. There is no difference on the nature of the transactions entered in the books of Keshowjee to those entered in the name of Bhanjee. I remember saying that the balances in Keshowjee's ledger have nowhere been transferred to Bhanjee Ludha's books. When I first knew Keshowjee Ludha he was a servant in the firm of Lalljee Mowjee. Bhanjee was a partner. I left Lalljee Mowjee's firm in October 1862. When I received monies for the firm of Lalljee Mowjee I always signed Lalljee Mowjee by the hands of Prangkeshwar Nageshwar. This is the usual way of passing receipts amongst us. In this book there are separate accounts for Bhanjee and Comersey but not for Keshowjee Ludha.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The Court then adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock A.M.

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